

Evening News Review.

13TH YEAR. NO. 266.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1898.

TWO CENTS

ULTIMATUM SENT TODAY TO SPAIN

The Dons Ordered to Get Out of Cuba Without Further Delay.

CUBAN RESOLUTION SIGNED.

President Attached His Name to It and the Demand Together.

MAY MOVE ON CUBA THIS WEEK.

The Madrid Government Expected to Refuse to Comply With the Ultimatum. United States Minister Woodford Then Likely to Ask for His Passports and Leave Madrid—That Would Be Followed by the Withdrawal of the Spanish Minister—State Department Officials Expect Spain to Compel Us to Take the Initiative at Every Point—Actual War Expected Then to Follow—Army and Navy Experts Less Hopeful of an Easy and Quick Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Spain received official notification of the demands of the United States today. She was informed that the Cuban resolution passed by congress is now a part of the laws of the United States, and an ultimatum was sent demanding compliance with this law, and an answer within a very short time, probably 48 hours. Compliance is not expected, and a forward movement on Cuba will commence the latter part of this week, according to the plans of the administration.

The congressional Cuban resolution was not signed until this morning. The ultimatum to Spain was signed at the same hour. The president early decided to make the two practically one act by a simultaneous signature of each.

The Cuban resolution passed by congress arrived at the White House at 1:15 o'clock yesterday, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart in open session, and its delivery at the White House by Representative Hager of Iowa, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, and Representative Overstreet of Indiana. It was expected that the resolution would be signed immediately it reached the president and this was Mr. McKinley's inclination, but for certain state reasons, it was deemed advisable that the resolution and the ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

The fact that the resolution was not immediately signed gave rise to a few disquieting reports, but it soon appeared from statements of cabinet officers that the president had not the slightest intention of withholding his signature, and that the delay in attaching it was accounted for solely by his desire to have a full and complete plan of operations for the government of the executive in the immediate future before taking the final and important step of turning the joint resolution into a statute. Just what this plan shall be was the occasion for the two cabinet meetings yesterday.

The first session in anticipation of the reception of the resolution, was devoted largely to questions of finance and military policy, as well as to the framing of the ultimatum itself. So far as can be gathered, the important point at issue in regard to the ultimatum was the question of time to be allowed for a response on the part of Spain.

The steady progress of military and naval preparations indicated the conviction on the part of the administration that a peaceful solution of existing difficulties is not probable.

As to the course of events in the immediate future, the only prediction that can be made is one based on precedents. According to these, Minister Woodford will notify the Spanish government of the action of the government of the United States and, should the Spanish answer be unsatisfactory, as is expected, the next step in order will be for him to ask for his passports and leave Madrid.

That would be followed instantly by the withdrawal from Washington of Senor Polo, the Spanish minister. At this point, it can be said that the state department officials are confident that the

Spanish government will accept the ultimatum, and that the next step will be to take the initiative at every point.

After the withdrawal of the ministers

and assuming Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act will be preceded by a formal declaration of war, which would insure the immediate neutralization of the powers, or whether the North Atlantic squadron will make its appearance off Havana as a beginning cannot yet be predicted. In this connection it may be stated that the army and navy experts are beginning to take a less hopeful view of an easy and quick campaign than they entertained a short time ago.

Morons are now mentioned instead of weeks as the probable length of hostilities, and one eminent officer, who had experience in the late war, professes a belief that unless outside pressure is brought to bear a war may easily drag along for a year, under the existing conditions.

Apparently the powers have abandoned open efforts in Washington to influence the course of our government. Matters were quiet at all the legations and no instructions were received by any of the ambassadors or ministers in the line of mediation.

The ultimatum was prepared by Assistant Secretary of State Day.

From what a member of the cabinet said, previous to the sending of the ultimatum, Spain has 48 hours to get out of the island, or until Friday evening. He further said:

"If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba prompt measures will be adopted to put into force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as at present understood, be begun at once. There are an adequate number of war vessels in the vicinity to make this effective. I think such supplies as the Spaniards now control will not last them more than a month."

"Then steps taken with a view to increasing the equipment of Gomez's soldiers and furnishing them with sufficient hard tack for food will enable him to harass the Spaniards from the rear, which will materially assist in bringing them to terms. My own individual idea is it will probably take two months to bring about the results which will compel the Spaniards to evacuate and enable the island to be occupied by the United States without molestation.

"No; the United States government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal nor countenance privateering, but if the Spanish government chooses to enter upon this line of warfare she will have to deal with the nations of Europe, with whose commerce she seeks to interfere."

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE CALLED OUT.

It Will Be Given the First Opportunity to Volunteer—To Ask for 60,000 First.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The authoritative statement has been made at the war department that on the first call for troops only the national guard will be given an opportunity to volunteer for service in war. This statement is in accordance with those made by Secretary Alger to the national guardsmen who called upon him at the war department, on Saturday, when the modified Hull bill for the expansion of the army in time of war was under consideration. Secretary Alger thinks that such a course is in keeping with sound discretion and the dictates of common sense, for the organized militia have gone to great expense and have devoted much time to perfecting themselves for military duty.

Any other course, he believes, would be destructive to the best interests of the guard. As far as practicable the state organizations entering the volunteer service will remain intact, the governors of the various states being permitted, as they were in 1861, to designate the regimental officers, which will include those of the grades of second lieutenants to colonels. The president will preserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and field officers. Many applications have been made to the war department for permission to volunteer, and among men of all creeds, nationalities and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and the integrity of the flag of the republic.

It was stated that the first call for troops would be for 80,000 men, which, it is believed, will exhaust the entire available strength of the national guard at this time, after deducting those who are sick and otherwise incapacitated for immediate service. The total strength of the guard as reported to the war department is 113,764 men.

ARMY ON WAR FOOTING.

Bill Ready for Congress to Make the Necessary Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The war department bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war is ready for transmission to congress.

In time of war the army is to consist of the regular and the volunteer army, the latter to be maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent and is to be

raised and organized only after congress authorizes it.

All enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for three years unless sooner terminated. All the regimental and company officers of the volunteer army are to be appointed by the president, upon the recommendations of the governors of the states in which their respective organizations are raised. Concerning the national guard it is provided that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the president, subject to an examination as to fitness and capacity, to officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it is received in the service as a part of the volunteer army.

The troops in time of war, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army, or to the militia, are to be organized into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments and when three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the president is to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions. The president is to appoint in the volunteer army not exceeding one major general for each organized army corps and division and one brigadier general for each brigade, to be selected from the regular or volunteer army or the militia.

IT SUITS THE CUBANS.

The Resolution of Congress Virtually Amounts to Recognition—Rebels Will Help Us.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The following statement on the congressional Cuban resolutions has been given out at the office of the Cuban *Gaceta*:

"The resolutions as they stand are tantamount to the recognition of the Cuban republic. The declaration is that the people of Cuba are free and independent, while the Cuban people acknowledge allegiance only to the republic of Cuba, which they have established and maintained by force of arms. The only object of the insurrection was the independence of the Cubans. This is provided for by the resolutions. The Cubans asked that before intervention there be recognition of independence.

"This is also provided for in the resolution. Their desire to run their own government free from coercion is provided for by the fourth paragraph of the resolution.

"Under the circumstances the demand made by the United States that Spain at once evacuate the island, and the threat that in the event of the refusal the land and navy forces of the United States will be used to compel evacuation, certainly merits the deepest gratitude on the part of the Cubans. Should force be necessary on the part of the United States there will be the most complete co-operation by the Cuban government and its army. Coast pilots and practiced gunners will be placed immediately at the service of the United States, and in every practicable way will the Cubans aid in expelling the common enemy. To the patriotism of the American people and the American press the Cubans owe a debt of deepest gratitude, and for the confidence which the American people have in them they hope to prove their worthiness."

SICARD LONG'S ADVISER.

Carnegies Making Light Armor—Coal Not Sold to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Rear Admiral Sicard has reported at the navy department and was immediately assigned a place at the desk in the office of the secretary of the navy to act as official adviser to the secretary. Nearly all naval officers on detached or shore duty have put in applications to be restored immediately to sea service.

The navy department has arranged to place some light armor on the four vessels acquired from the Morgan line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie. The Carnegie company has undertaken to roll immediately light steel plate, 1½ inches thick. Two layers of this plate will be placed around the boiler and engine rooms of the boat, making about 250 tons of armor in each case. This will be sufficient at least to repel the fire of machine guns and perhaps to keep out the murderous 6-pounder shells.

The navy department has received satisfactory information that the coal loaded at Newport News upon the British tramp steamer Hampstead is not, as was supposed, intended for the Spanish naval craft at the Cape Verde islands, but is for a line of merchant steamers, so that apprehension from that score has been removed. The department is still reaching out for vessels suitable for coalers and several cable messages were sent to its agency in Europe looking to the purchase of some of these vessels.

To Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Mahany of New York has introduced a resolution directing the secretary of the state to inform the house of representatives, if not incompatible with international law, what steps, if any, have been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas, Cuba.

SAGASTA IS DEFIANT.

Spain, He Says, Has Been Infamously Insulted.

WILL DEFEND HER TERRITORY.

Determined to Not Yield Further—Spain's Grievances Ordered Placed Before the Nations—The Cortes Opens Today—War Considered Inevitable at Madrid.

MADRID, April 20.—On the receipt of a dispatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, giving the result of the voting in congress, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, forwarded to all the Spanish ambassadors a memorandum to submit to the foreign governments, setting forth the grievances of Spain, showing all Spain has done to avoid war, and saying the responsibility for war rests entirely upon the United States.

The supporters of the government in both houses of parliament met in the senate chamber and Senor Sagasta, the premier, addressed them as follows:

"The times are so grave and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts and not words are necessary to face the present difficulties. Attempts are being made to sully the history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish governments have done their utmost to avert the war to which we are being provoked. We have now reached the limits of concession, compatible with honor and territorial integrity.

"We consented to the last concession at the instance of the pope and the powers. We yielded in fact, but now attempts are made upon honor, and menaces are directed against our territory. That is a thing to which Spaniards will never consent. (Applause). This is not the moment to trace a parliamentary program, but the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done, in the face of an odious attempt against the integrity of our territory. The insult offered us today is the most infamous that has ever been offered." (Prolonged applause).

Continuing Senor Sagasta counselled the rapid constitution of the chambers in order to accord the government the means to defend the country's interests.

"Spain," he added, "will not allow a parcel of her territory to be taken from her with impunity, nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions." Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering greeted the speech.

The terms of the speech which the queen regent will deliver at the opening of the cortes today are jealously guarded, but it is said that the speech will prove firm, convincing and satisfactory to the national sentiment.

It is claimed here that perfect unanimity prevails in Spain to face war rather than yield to the demands of the United States.

An official note, issued this afternoon, says negotiations are actively proceeding between the colonial government of Cuba and the insurgents of that island and with the view of obtaining the submission of the latter as a result of further concessions regarding autonomy.

The one absorbing topic is the prospect of war. El *Heraldo de Madrid* says that war is inevitable and even imminent. Even the forthcoming meeting of parliament is unheeded. El *Heraldo* compares the "indifference of the mass of the people" to "Mussulman fatality," considering it highly dangerous and fearing a terrible reaction. The paper says a serious task lies before parliament, which, it hopes, will prove equal to "facing the great dangers now to the national sentiment."

The parties constituting the cortes have held their preliminary meetings. Senor Silvela presided over the meeting of the Conservative minority. In the course of his remarks he advised all Conservatives to support the government.

The Republican party has sent a message to Senor Emilio Castellane, appealing to his patriotism to take part in the parliamentary campaign. The communication points out that "during the present situation it is the duty of Republicans to maintain an expectant attitude toward the monarchy, but at the same time to stand ready to make the sacrifices demanded by patriotism, in face of a powerful enemy, for the defense of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, the preservation of which is demanded by the history, security and rights of Spain."

WILL BE AT LEAST ONE FIGHT.

A Naval Officer at Key West So Thinks. Ready to Fight.

KEY WEST, April 20.—A high naval official, whose name cannot be mentioned, discussing the situation, said:

"Spain cannot surrender without at least one fight. She must make a show of resistance in order to appease her people at home. I suppose she will now be given 24 or 48 hours' notice to get out, but, personally, I think five minutes is all she should get, and that the fleet should be sent to Havana forthwith so that the Spanish troops may evacuate the island under our guns."

Spanish Official Ready to Leave.

NEW YORK, April 20.—It was said at the office of Arturo Baldasano, Spanish consul general, that orders to close the office are expected as soon as the president signs the Cuban resolutions, and that the Spanish officials are ready to go when so directed.

The torpedoboat Ericsson has been slightly damaged in collision with a pilotboat.

SENATORS MADE EXPLANATIONS.

Their Votes on the Cuban Resolutions Referred to in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Comparatively little business was transacted by the senate. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed and the wide latitude of the debate permitted under the rules of the senate afforded opportunity for some explanations to be made concerning the action of the senate upon the Cuban question. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) and Mr. Bacon (Ga.) explained the action of the Democrats in voting against the conference report and the colloquies that ensued between them and some of the Republican senators were spirited and interesting.

A running fire of debate was participated in by Mr. Mantle (Mon.), Mr. Cannon (Utah), Mr. Hale (Me.), Mr. Spooner (Wis.) and others, the discussion lasting about three hours.

A UNITED NATION.

GROSVENOR Explains a Statement and Praises Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Speaker Reed has signed the Cuban resolutions, and as soon as the reading of the journal was concluded he announced his signature.

There was no demonstration. The enrolling clerk at his side seized the resolutions and hurried with them across the capitol.

Mr. Grosvenor then, as a question of personal privilege, had read at the clerk's desk an editorial in a New York paper commenting upon his statement in the house on April 7 that "this war will be fought under the banner of the Republican administration or it will not be fought at all."

Mr. Grosvenor explained the circumstances under which the statement was made. He had been delighted with the record the Democratic party had made and in the statement he had only meant that as the present administration had three years to run that the war which was upon us must be fought during its life or not at all. He had meant no reflection and had appealed to both sides of the house to stand by the executive who had been assaulted.

"In this connection," concluded Mr. Grosvenor, "I desire to say I believe this war will be energetically waged both in a military sense and in the legislation necessary to carry it on, and I believe the response to the call to arms will be unanimous. There will be no political division. It will come from Democrats, Populists as well as Republicans, and especially do I believe the response to patriotism will come from every southern state and that the whole Union will share the triumphant echo of loyalty." (Great applause.)

SOLDIERS RUSH SOUTHWARD

From All Parts of the United States They Are Hurrying to Four Points.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The three branches of the regular army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, have begun its movement toward the mobilization point in the south from all points of the United States. The four points to which the army moves are Chickamauga battlefield, Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile. As soon as reaching these places they will go into camp.

Advance agents of the department have preceded the troops and made all necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience. The troops carry 30 days' rations and a number of rounds of ammunition. Telegrams received at the department indicate that a large proportion of the army is on its way south.

ENGLISH WANT TO FIGHT.

Offer Themselves for Our Services at the United States Embassy in London.

LONDON, April 20.—There have been many applications at the United States embassy and at the United States consulate here this week for enlistment in the United States army or navy. Most of the applicants were Englishmen, including several officers and former officers of the British army of lieutenant's grade. A number of applications were received from women who are desirous of serving as nurses in the field.

A majority of the men who applied for enlistment expect to be sent to the United States at the government's expense. They were all told that the United States officials had not authority to enlist.

Spanish Official Ready to Leave.

NEW YORK, April 20.—It was said at the office of Arturo Baldasano, Spanish consul general, that orders to close the office are expected as soon

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

13TH YEAR. NO. 266.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1898.

TWO CENTS

ULTIMATUM SENT TODAY TO SPAIN

The Dons Ordered to Get Out of Cuba Without Further Delay.

CUBAN RESOLUTION SIGNED.

President Attached His Name to It and the Demand Together.

MAY MOVE ON CUBA THIS WEEK.

The Madrid Government Expected to Refuse to Comply With the Ultimatum. United States Minister Woodford Then Likely to Ask for His Passports and Leave Madrid—That Would Be Followed by the Withdrawal of the Spanish Minister—State Department Officials Expect Spain to Compel Us to Take the Initiative at Every Point—Actual War Expected Then to Follow—Army and Navy Experts Less Hopeful of an Easy and Quick Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Spain received official notification of the demands of the United States today. She was informed that the Cuban resolution passed by congress is now a part of the laws of the United States, and an ultimatum was sent demanding compliance with this law, and an answer within a very short time, probably 48 hours. Compliance is not expected, and a forward movement on Cuba will commence the latter part of this week, according to the plans of the administration.

The congressional Cuban resolution was not signed until this morning. The ultimatum to Spain was signed at the same hour. The president early decided to make the two practically one act by a simultaneous signature of each.

The Cuban resolution passed by congress arrived at the White House at 1:15 o'clock yesterday, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart in open session, and its delivery at the White House by Representative Hager of Iowa, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, and Representative Overstreet of Indiana. It was expected that the resolution would be signed immediately it reached the president and this was Mr. McKinley's inclination, but for certain state reasons, it was deemed advisable that the resolution and the ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

The fact that the resolution was not immediately signed gave rise to a few disquieting reports, but it soon appeared from statements of cabinet officers that the president had not the slightest intention of withholding his signature, and that the delay in attaching it was accounted for solely by his desire to have a full and complete plan of operations for the government of the executive in the immediate future before taking the final and important step of turning the joint resolution into a statute. Just what this plan shall be was the occasion for the two cabinet meetings yesterday.

The first session in anticipation of the reception of the resolution, was devoted largely to questions of finance and military policy, as well as to the framing of the ultimatum itself. So far as can be gathered, the important point at issue in regard to the ultimatum was the question of time to be allowed for a response on the part of Spain.

The steady progress of military and naval preparations indicated the conviction on the part of the administration that a peaceful solution of existing difficulties is not probable.

As to the course of events in the immediate future, the only prediction that can be made is one based on precedents. According to these, Minister Woodford will notify the Spanish government of the action of the government of the United States and, should the Spanish answer be unsatisfactory, as is expected, the next step in order will be for him to ask for his passports and leave Madrid.

That would be followed instantly by the withdrawal from Washington of Senor Polo, the Spanish minister. At this point, it can be said that the state department officials are confident that the Spanish government will accept the ultimatum as a means of the negotiations so as to oblige us to take the initiative at every point.

After the withdrawal of the ministers

and assuming Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act will be preceded by a formal declaration of war, which would insure the immediate neutralization of the powers, or whether the North Atlantic squadron will make its appearance off Havana as a beginning cannot yet be predicted. In this connection it may be stated that the army and navy experts are beginning to take a less hopeful view of an easy and quick campaign than they entertained a short time ago.

Motives are now mentioned instead of weeks as the probable length of hostilities, and one eminent officer, who had experience in the late war, professes a belief that unless outside pressure is brought to bear a war may easily drag along for a year, under the existing conditions.

Apparently the powers have abandoned open efforts in Washington to influence the course of our government. Matters were quiet at all the legations and no instructions were received by any of the ambassadors or ministers in the line of mediation.

The ultimatum was prepared by Assistant Secretary of State Day.

From what a member of the cabinet said, previous to the sending of the ultimatum, Spain has 48 hours to get out of the island, or until Friday evening. He further said:

"If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba prompt measures will be adopted to put into force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as at present understood, be begun at once. There are an adequate number of war vessels in the vicinity to make this effective. I think such supplies as the Spaniards now control will not last them more than a month."

"Then steps taken with a view to increasing the equipment of Gomez's soldiers and furnishing them with sufficient hard tack for food will enable him to harass the Spaniards from the rear, which will materially assist in bringing them to terms. My own individual idea is it will probably take two months to bring about the results which will compel the Spaniards to evacuate and enable the island to be occupied by the regular or volunteer army or the militia."

"No; the United States government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal nor countenance privateering, but if the Spanish government chooses to enter upon this line of warfare she will have to deal with the nations of Europe, with whose commerce she seeks to interfere."

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE CALLED OUT.

It Will Be Given the First Opportunity to Volunteer—to Ask For 60,000 First.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The authoritative statement has been made at the war department that on the first call for troops only the national guard will be given an opportunity to volunteer for service in war. This statement is in accordance with those made by Secretary Alger to the national guardsmen who called upon him at the war department, on Saturday, when the modified Hull bill for the expansion of the army in time of war was under consideration. Secretary Alger thinks that such a course is in keeping with sound discretion and the dictates of common sense, for the organized militia have gone to great expense and have devoted much time to perfecting themselves for military duty.

Any other course, he believes, would be destructive to the best interests of the guard. As far as practicable the state organizations entering the volunteer service will remain intact, the governors of the various states being permitted, as they were in 1861, to designate the regimental officers, which will include those of the grades of second lieutenants to colonels. The president will preserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and field officers. Many applications have been made to the war department for permission to volunteer, and among men of all creeds, nationalities and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and the integrity of the flag of the republic.

It was stated that the first call for troops would be for 80,000 men, which, it is believed, will exhaust the entire available strength of the national guard at this time, after deducting those who are sick and otherwise incapacitated for immediate service. The total strength of the guard as reported to the war department is 113,764 men.

ARMY ON WAR FOOTING.

BILL Ready For Congress to Make the Necessary Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The war department bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war is ready for transmission to congress.

In time of war the army is to consist of the regular and the volunteer army, the latter to be maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent and is to be

raised and organized only after congress authorizes it.

All enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for three years unless sooner terminated. All the regimental and company officers of the volunteer army are to be appointed by the president, upon the recommendations of the governors of the states in which their respective organizations are raised. Concerning the national guard it is provided that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the president, subject to an examination as to fitness and capacity, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it is received in the service as a part of the volunteer army.

The troops in time of war, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army, or to the militia, are to be organized into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments and when three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the president is to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions. The president is to appoint in the volunteer army not exceeding one major general for each organized army corps and division and one brigadier general for each brigade, to be selected from the regular or volunteer army or the militia.

IT SUITS THE CUBANS.

The Resolution of Congress Virtually Amounts to Recognition—Rebels Will Help Us.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The following statement on the congressional Cuban resolutions has been given out at the office of the Cuban *Pinta*:

"The resolutions as they stand are tantamount to the recognition of the Cuban republic. The declaration is that the people of Cuba are free and independent, while the Cuban people acknowledge allegiance only to the republic of Cuba, which they have established and maintained by force of arms. The only object of the insurrection was the independence of the Cubans. This is provided for by the resolutions. The Cubans asked that before intervention there be recognition of independence."

"This is also provided for in the resolution. Their desire to run their own government free from coercion is provided for by the fourth paragraph of the resolution.

"Under the circumstances the demand made by the United States that Spain at once evacuate the island, and the threat that in the event of the refusal the land and navy forces of the United States will be used to compel evacuation, certainly merits the deepest gratitude on the part of the Cubans. Should force be necessary on the part of the United States there will be the most complete co-operation by the Cuban government and its army. Coast pilots and practiced gunners will be placed immediately at the service of the United States, and in every practicable way will the Cubans aid in expelling the common enemy. To the patriotism of the American people and the American press the Cubans owe a debt of deepest gratitude, and for the confidence which the American people have in them they hope to prove their worthiness."

SICARD LONG'S ADVISER.

Carnegie Making Light Armor—Coal Not Sold to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Rear Admiral Sicard has reported at the navy department and was immediately assigned a place at the desk in the office of the secretary of the navy to act as official adviser to the secretary. Nearly all naval officers on detached or shore duty have put in applications to be restored immediately to sea service.

The navy department has arranged to place some light armor on the four vessels acquired from the Morgan line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie. The Carnegie company has undertaken to roll immediately light steel plate, 1½ inches thick. Two layers of this plate will be placed around the boiler and engine rooms of the boat, making about 250 tons of armor in each case. This will be sufficient at least to repel the fire of machine guns and perhaps to keep out the murderous 6-pounder shells.

The navy department has received satisfactory information that the coal loaded at Newport News upon the British tramp steamer *Hampstead* is not, as was supposed, intended for the Spanish naval craft at the Cape Verde islands, but is for a line of merchant steamers, so that apprehension from that score has been removed.

The department is still reaching out for vessels suitable for coalers and several cable messages were sent to its agency in Europe looking to the purchase of some of these vessels.

To Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Mahony of New York has introduced a resolution directing the secretary of the state to inform the house of representatives, if not incompatible with the interests of the country, what steps, if any, have been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas, Cuba.

SAGASTA IS DEFIANT.

Spain, He Says, Has Been Infamously Insulted.

WILL DEFEND HER TERRITORY.

Determined to Not Yield Further—Spain's Grievances Ordered Placed Before the Nations—The Cortes Opens Today—War Considered Inevitable at Madrid.

MADRID, April 20.—On the receipt of a dispatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, giving the result of the voting in congress, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, forwarded to all the Spanish ambassadors a memorandum to submit to the foreign governments, setting forth the grievances of Spain, showing all Spain has done to avoid war, and saying the responsibility for war rests entirely upon the United States.

The supporters of the government in both houses of parliament met in the senate chamber and Senor Sagasta, the premier, addressed them as follows:

"The times are so grave and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts and not words are necessary to face the present difficulties. Attempts are being made to sully the history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish governments have done their utmost to avert the war to which we are being provoked. We have now reached the limits of concession, compatible with honor and territorial integrity."

"We consented to the last concession at the instance of the pope and the powers. We yielded in fact, but now attempts are made upon honor, and menaces are directed against our territory. That is a thing to which Spaniards will never consent. (Applause). This is not the moment to trace a parliamentary program, but the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done, in the face of an odious attempt against the integrity of our territory. The insult offered us today is the most infamous that has ever been offered." (Prolonged applause).

Continuing Senor Sagasta counselled the rapid constitution of the chambers in order to accord the government the means to defend the country's interests.

"Spain," he added, "will not allow a parcel of her territory to be taken from her with impunity, nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions." Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering greeted the speech.

The terms of the speech which the queen regent will deliver at the opening of the cortes today are jealously guarded, but it is said, that the speech will prove firm, convincing and satisfactory to the national sentiment.

It is claimed here that perfect unanimity prevails in Spain to face war rather than yield to the demands of the United States.

An official note, issued this afternoon, says negotiations are actively proceeding between the colonial government of Cuba and the insurgents of that island, and with the view of obtaining the submission of the latter as a result of further concessions regarding autonomy.

The one absorbing topic is the prospect of war. El *Heraldo De Madrid* says that war is inevitable and even imminent. Even the forthcoming meeting of parliament is unheeded. El *Heraldo* compares the "indifference of the mass of the people" to "Mussulman fatality," considering it highly dangerous and fearing a terrible reaction. The paper says a serious task lies before parliament, which, it hopes, will prove equal to "facing the great dangers now gathering around Spain."

The parties constituting the cortes have held their preliminary meetings. Senor Silveira presided over the meeting of the Conservative minority. In the course of his remarks he advised all Conservatives to support the government.

The Republican party has sent a message to Senor Emilio Castellane, appealing to his patriotism to take part in the parliamentary campaign. The communication points out that "during the present situation it is the duty of Republicans to maintain an expectant attitude toward the monarchy, but at the same time to stand ready to make the sacrifices demanded by patriotism, in face of a powerful enemy, for the defense of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, the preservation of which is demanded by the history, security and rights of Spain."

WILL BE AT LEAST ONE FIGHT.

A Naval Officer at Key West So Thinks. Ready to Fight.

KEY WEST, April 20.—A high naval official, whose name cannot be mentioned, discussing the situation, said:

"Spain cannot surrender without at least one fight. She must make a show of resistance in order to appease her people at home. I suppose she will now be given 24 or 48 hours' notice to get out, but, personally, I think five minutes is all she should get, and that the fleet should be sent to Havana forthwith so that the Spanish troops may evacuate the island under our guns."

Spanish Official Ready to Leave.

NEW YORK, April 20.—It was said at the office of Arturo Baldasano, Spanish consul general, that orders to close the office are expected as soon as the president signs the Cuban resolutions, and that the Spanish officials are ready to go when so directed.

The torpedo boat Ericson has been slightly damaged in collision with a pilot boat.

SENATORS MADE EXPLANATIONS.

Their Votes on the Cuban Resolutions Referred to in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Comparatively little business was transacted by the senate. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed and the wide latitude of the debate permitted under the rules of the senate afforded opportunity for some explanations to be made concerning the action of the senate upon the Cuban question. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) and Mr. Bacon (Ga.) explained the action of the Democrats in voting against the conference report and the colloquies that ensued between them and some of the Republican senators were spirited and interesting.

A running fire of debate was participated in by Mr. Mantle (Mo.), Mr. Cannon (Utah), Mr. Hale (Me.), Mr. Spooner (Wis.) and others, the discussion lasting about three hours.

A UNITED NATION.

Grosvenor Explains a Statement and Praises Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Speaker Reed has signed the Cuban resolutions, and as soon as the reading of the journal was concluded he announced his signature.

There was no demonstration. The enrolling clerk at his side seized the resolutions and hurried with them across the capitol.

Mr. Grosvenor then, as a question of personal privilege, had read at the clerk's desk an editorial in a New York paper commenting upon his statement in the house on April 7 that "this war will be fought under the banner of the Republican administration of this government or it will not be fought at all."

Mr. Grosvenor explained the circumstances under which the statement was made. He had been delighted with the record the Democratic party had made and in the statement he had only meant that as the present administration had three years to run that the war which was upon us must be fought during its life or not at all. He had meant no reflection and had appealed to both sides of the house to stand by the executive who had been assaulted.

"In this connection," concluded Mr. Grosvenor, "I desire to say I believe this war will be energetically waged both in a military sense and in the legislation necessary to carry it on, and I believe the response to the call to arms will be unanimous. There will be no political division. It will come from Democrats, Populists as well as Republicans, and especially do I believe the response to patriotism will come from every southern state and that the whole Union will share the triumphant echo of loyalty." [Great applause.]

SOLDIERS RUSH SOUTHWARD

From All Parts of the United States They Are Hurrying to Four Points.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The three branches of the regular army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, has begun its movement toward the mobilization point in the south from all points of the United States. The four points to which the army moves are Chickamauga battlefield, Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile. As soon as reaching these places they will go into camp.

Advance agents of the department have preceded the troops and made all necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience. The troops carry 30 days' rations and a number of rounds of ammunition. Telegrams received at the department indicate that a large proportion of the army is on its way south.

ENGLISH WANT TO FIGHT.

Offer Themselves For Our Services at the United States Embassy in London.

LONDON, April 20.—There have been many applications at the United States embassy and at the United States consulate here this week for enlistment in the United States army or navy. Most of the applicants were Englishmen, including several officers and former officers of the British army of lieutenant's grade. A number of applications were received from women who are desirous of serving as nurses in the field.

A majority of the men who applied for enlistment expect to be sent to the United States at the government's expense. They were all told that the United States officials here had not authority to enlist.

Spanish Official Ready to Leave.

NEW YORK, April 20.—It was said at the office of Arturo Baldas

WE BOUGHT

about 1,000 pairs tan shoes 10 days ago at a price. To get rid of them quick we have put special prices on them all.

Gents', Boys' and Youths', all sizes, at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies', Misses and Children's at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Come quick.

W. H. GASS,

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

P. S.—With each boys' or girls' shoes, Free, 1 animatiscopic.

THIS HOUSE IS FULL

It Is Literally Crowded With People.

THEY ARE WILLING TO PAY

But They Cannot Find a Place to Lay Their Heads—How the Scarcity of Dwellings In the City Works to the Disadvantage of Those Who Recently Came.

The scarcity of houses in the city is unprecedented, and the way some people live would do credit to the tenement districts of a large city.

Situated in a prominent street of the city is a large double house of 10 rooms. On one side of the house are five rooms, and in it 20 people live. The two rooms downstairs are occupied by two families who have six children. They eat, sleep and cook in the same room, but are glad that they have a place to cover their heads.

The second story rooms are but little better, and two families are located here with three children. But this is not all. In the attic is another family with one child. The parties upstairs are compelled to pass through the rooms of the other families when they have to go down stairs, and have to carry all their water and other necessities from the lower floor.

The families are all able to pay a good rent, but cannot secure houses, and while not satisfied with their surroundings are compelled to put up with them.

This is only one of many cases in the city and a large number of houses are occupied by more than one family.

BASE BALL NEWS.

Neat Monument Selected for Timmy Twaddle's Grave.

The East Liverpool ball club met last evening and selected a monument to be placed at the grave of Thomas Twaddle. It will cost \$80. The team did not organize, as there were not enough members present.

The city league will meet Friday evening to adopt a schedule.

The Phoenix club will arrange a game with the Chevalier club and will line up as follows: Herbert, catcher; Davidson, pitcher; Cartwright, short; Ansley, first; Anderson, second; R. Hall, third; Vodrey, left; C. Hall, middle; Steele, right.

WARNED A MERCHANT.

He Was Compelled to Move Boxes and Paper.

Chairman Peach yesterday notified an aptown merchant that he would have to quit piling boxes in the alley, as the paper from them was blowing in the streets. The merchant did not pay much attention to the chairman, and Officer Woods was sent to him with instructions to have the paper cleaned up or arrest the man.

After some parleying the boxes were removed and the paper picked up.

WATER CONSUMERS.

Water consumers will make note that prompt payment of water rent will save the consumer added percentage. Be wise and attend to this matter in time.

TRUSTEES.

Miss Tarr Coming Home.

Miss Jeanne Tarr, who has taken the leading soubrette parts with the Daniel Ryan company during the past season, will return home in two weeks. She will remain here but a short time when she will leave for a summer engagement with the Mark Brothers combination.

LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET.

The Unexpected Discovery He Made About Their Appointments.

Mr. F. (a prominent historical writer) went to President Lincoln to get an appointment, and being asked of what denomination he was answered that he was a Presbyterian. "Well," said President Lincoln, "I will have to look at my book to see." He further said: "I am not sure but the Presbyterians are full. I have to do this."

Mr. Lincoln then proceeded: "Bishop Simpson was here the other day complaining of my cabinet's giving all the appointments to Episcopalian. I did not know anything about my cabinet. I thought Blair a good old Presbyterian name, and as for Seward, I didn't know until I went to church with him that he was an Episcopalian."

President Lincoln had said to Bishop Simpson: "You wait here. We are to have a cabinet meeting here directly, and I will see to it," and when the cabinet came he said, "Here is Bishop Simpson making a complaint of our giving all the appointments to the Episcopalian."

Said Seward: "That is not true of my department. I never give an appointment to any man because of his denomination, nor even know what he is."

Said Bishop Simpson: "There was Dr. McClintock, appointed to go to Paris, a good Methodist, and Bishop Hughes was put in his place. I suppose you didn't know, sir, who Bishop Hughes was?" "Oh, I had forgotten about him."

"Well," said Blair, "you've got him there, bishop, but there are not two in my department that are Episcopalian." "Sir," said the bishop, "there are not two that are not." "Why," said Blair, "that is not true, and you may come tomorrow morning and look for yourself."

"I will be there at such a time," and he was there. As he went in Blair said, "Ah, bishop, you got Seward splendidly yesterday." Bishop Simpson said, "I do not come to hear about him, but about your department."

"I haven't time to see about that." "Sir, it is of more importance than you know. Yesterday you said there were not two who were Episcopalian, and I said there were not two that were not Episcopalian," and so he forced him to look at it, and he found that the bishop was correct, and that there were not two that were not Episcopalian.

All this Mr. Lincoln said to Mr. F., who communicated it to one of the best known citizens of this country, a man of unimpeachable veracity and equal accuracy, who communicated it to us.—Christian Advocate.

"A Cool Un."

"He's a cool un," is the way the soldiers in a certain English regiment describe one of their officers, a young man whose self possession in a time of danger saved his men from defeat and probably from death. The circumstance which gave this officer his reputation is related by Rudyard Kipling in The Westminster Magazine. He writes:

A very young officer, who had gone almost straight from school to the army and thence to India, was leading his company through a rocky pass on returning from a scouting expedition. They were beset by the enemy, who fired at them from behind the rocks, and the men were growing very uneasy. Those in the rear began to be impatient and shouted to the men in front: "Hurry up. What are you waiting for there?"

The young officer answered quite coolly: "Hold on a minute. I'm lighting my pipe."

And he struck a match and lit it. There was a roar of laughter, and a soldier called out, "Well, since you're so pressin', I think I'll have a pipe myself." And he, too, struck a match and began to smoke. This bit of fun steadied the men, and they came through in good order.

The Dentist's Opportunity.

"I was particularly busy on last Tuesday," said the dentist. "My office was crowded all day, and one of the last patients to be attended to was a big, fat, middle aged German woman. She had been waiting for nearly three hours, but at last it was her turn, and she moved up to the chair with all the airy grace of a steam roller. Apparently the crowd in the office had impressed her deeply, for the first thing she said was:

"Doctor, you was doing a goat beesness."

"Yes," I said, "I keep pretty busy."

"My, but you must be maiging a big lot of money! Say, doctor, was you a single man?"

"This was getting rather interesting, but the question was fired point blank at short range, and I felt that I had to answer, so I admitted that such was the case. By this time she had hoisted herself into the chair, and she gave me a look that—well, you remember the picture entitled 'The Amorous Hippopotamus?'

"Say, doctor," she said, "and I was a single woman." —New York Sun.

His First Duty.

"What is the first duty of a war cor... of one of the 'new' journals.

"To have his picture taken showing how he looks when equipped for his work in the field." —Chicago Post.

STATISTICS OF WARS.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

In Times of War Their Daily Expense Will Be Nearly \$20,000,000—Cost of World's Wars Since Crimean War Has Been \$13,265,000,000—Sizes of Armies.

It is estimated that since the Christian era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in war. The cost of the world's wars since the Crimean war has been \$13,265,000,000, or enough to give a \$10 goldpiece to every man, woman and child on the globe. During the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 men who are withdrawn from productive occupations to pose as soldiers. The pay, equipments, food and clothing of these men cost the world's taxpayers near \$8,000,000 a day. The cost of our navy during the civil war was: For 1862, \$42,000,000; 1863, \$63,000,000; 1864, \$85,000,000; 1865, \$122,000,000.

During the civil war the Confederate

eriders captured or destroyed 80 ships,

46 brigs, 67 schooners and 8 other ves-

sels flying the American flag. The num-

ber of men withdrawn from industry to

take part in the civil war on the Union

side was 2,772,468, while the Confed-

erates enlisted over 600,000. The ex-

pense of the war department in 1862

was \$394,000,000; in 1863, \$599,000,-

000; in 1864, \$690,000,000, and in

1865, \$1,031,000,000.

In times of war the armies of European nations can be raised to 9,366,000 men, and the daily expense will be nearly \$20,000,000, to say nothing of the destruction of life and property.

During the last few months of the civil

war the expense of the government ex-

ceeded \$3,000,000 a day. The destruc-

tion of stores and clothing by both

armies during the civil war is estimated

at \$100,000,000. In 1881 English ships

brought to the bone factories of Eng-

land 30,000 skeletons of Turkish and

Russian soldiers who had perished in

the Crimean war. They were to be

utilized as fertilizing material, after

being ground to powder in the mills.

All the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte

cost \$1,275,000,000, while the wars of

Louis Napoleon cost France \$2,210,-

000,000. The former made the enemy

pay most of the expense; the expense of

the wars waged by the latter was borne

by France.

During the civil war in the United

States, from 1861 to 1865, the Union

ordnance department served out to the

army 7,892 cannon, 4,022,000 rifles,

2,360,000 equipments for foot and horse,

12,000 tons of powder, 42,000 tons of

shot and 1,022,000 cartridges.

The soldier is the best fed individual

of his class in Europe. The British sol-

ider receives for his daily ration 16

ounces of bread, 12 of meat, 2 of rice, 8

of dried vegetables, 16 of potatoes, and

once a week he receives 2 ounces of salt,

4 of coffee and 9 of sugar. In time of

war France puts 870 out of every 1,000

of her population in the field, Germany

310, Russia 210. The krupp steel 130

ton gun has a range of 15 miles, and

can fire two shots a minute. The shot

weighs 2,600 pounds and 700 pounds of

powder are required for a charge. The

cost of a single round from this gun is

\$1,500, and it is said that the gun can

not be fired more than 50 or 60 times.

The cost of the piece is \$475,000.

The regular army of China is said to

consist of 323,000. Besides this, the

emperor's army, there is a national

army of 650,000 men, who are paid

about \$1 a month, but in consideration

of this munificence are required to feed

themselves. The cavalry receives \$3 a

month, feed their own horses, and, if

they are lost or killed, are required to

replace them out of the pay given by

the government.

The largest standing army is that of

Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size

that of Germany, 592,000; the third

that of France, 555,000; the fourth,

Austria, 323,000; after which come

Italy, with 235,000; England, with

210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain,

with 140,000. Little Switzerland has

an enormous army in proportion to popula-

tion. The population is 2,900,000, the

standing army, 126,000. Over

1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made

widows and 3,000,000 French children

WE BOUGHT

about 1,000 pairs tan shoes 10 days ago at a price. To get rid of them quick we have put special prices on them all.

Gents', Boys' and Youths', all sizes, at \$1, \$1 25 and \$1.50.

Ladies', Misses and Children's at \$1, \$1 25 and \$1.50. Come quick.

W. H. GASS,

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

P. S.—With each boys' or girls' shoes, Free, 1 animatope.

THIS HOUSE IS FULL

It Is Literally Crowded With People.

THEY ARE WILLING TO PAY

But They Cannot Find a Place to Lay Their Heads—How the Scarcity of Dwellings In the City Works to the Disadvantage of Those Who Recently Came.

The scarcity of houses in the city is unprecedented, and the way some people live would do credit to the tenement districts of a large city.

Situated in a prominent street of the city is a large double house of 10 rooms. On one side of the house are five rooms, and in it 20 people live. The two rooms downstairs are occupied by two families who have six children. They eat, sleep and cook in the same room, but are glad that they have a place to cover their heads.

The second story rooms are but little better, and two families are located here with three children. But this is not all. In the attic is another family with one child. The parties upstairs are compelled to pass through the rooms of the other families when they have to go down stairs, and have to carry all their water and other necessities from the lower floor.

The families are all able to pay a good rent, but cannot secure houses, and while not satisfied with their surroundings are compelled to put up with them.

This is only one of many cases in the city and a large number of houses are occupied by more than one family.

BASE BALL NEWS.

Neat Monument Selected for Timmy Twaddle's Grave.

The East Liverpool ball club met last evening and selected a monument to be placed at the grave of Thomas Twaddle. It will cost \$80. The team did not organize, as there were not enough members present.

The city league will meet Friday evening to adopt a schedule.

The Phoenix club will arrange a game with the Chevalier club and will line up as follows: Herbert, catcher; Davidson, pitcher; Cartwright, short; Ansley, first; Anderson, second; R. Hall, third; Vodrey, left; C. Hall, middle; Steele, right.

WARNED A MERCHANT.

He Was Compelled to Move Boxes and Paper.

Chairman Peach yesterday notified an uptown merchant that he would have to quit piling boxes in the alley, as the paper from them was blowing in the streets. The merchant did not pay much attention to the chairman, and Officer Woods was sent to him with instructions to have the paper cleaned up or arrest the man.

After some parleying the boxes were removed and the paper picked up.

WATER CONSUMERS.

Water consumers will make note that prompt payment of water rent will save the consumer added percentage. Be wise and attend to this matter in time.

TRUSTEES.

Miss Tarr Coming Home.

Miss Jeanne Tarr, who has taken the leading soubrette parts with the Daniel Ryan company during the past season, will return home in two weeks. She will remain here but a short time when she will leave for a summer engagement with the Mark Brothers combination.

LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET.

The Unexpected Discovery He Made About Their Appointments.

Mr. F. (a prominent historical writer) went to President Lincoln to get an appointment, and being asked of what denomination he was answered that he was a Presbyterian. "Well," said President Lincoln, "I will have to look at my book to see." He further said: "I am not sure but the Presbyterians are full. I have to do this."

Mr. Lincoln then proceeded: "Bishop Simpson was here the other day complaining of my cabinet's giving all the appointments to Episcopilians. I did not know anything about my cabinet. I thought Blair a good old Presbyterian name, and as for Seward, I didn't know until I went to church with him that he was an Episcopalian."

President Lincoln had said to Bishop Simpson: "You wait here. We are to have a cabinet meeting here directly, and I will see to it," and when the cabinet came he said, "Here is Bishop Simpson making a complaint of our giving all the appointments to the Episcopilians."

Said Seward: "That is not true of my department. I never give an appointment to any man because of his denomination, nor even know what he is."

Said Bishop Simpson: "There was Dr. McClinton, appointed to go to Paris, a good Methodist, and Bishop Hughes was put in his place. I suppose you didn't know, sir, who Bishop Hughes was?" "Oh, I had forgotten about him."

"Well," said Blair, "you've got him there, bishop, but there are not two in my department that are Episcopilians." "Sir," said the bishop, "there are not two that are not." "Why," said Blair, "that is not true, and you may come tomorrow morning and look for yourself."

"I will be there at such a time," and he was there. As he went in Blair said, "Ah, bishop, you got Seward splendidly yesterday." Bishop Simpson said, "I do not come to hear about him, but about your department."

"I haven't time to see about that." "Sir, it is of more importance than you know. Yesterday you said there were not two who were Episcopilians, and I said there were not two that were not Episcopilians," and so he forced him to look at it, and he found that the bishop was correct, and that there were not two that were not Episcopilians.

All this Mr. Lincoln said to Mr. F., who communicated it to one of the best known citizens of this country, a man of unimpeachable veracity and equal accuracy, who communicated it to us.—Christian Advocate.

A Cool Un."

"He's a cool un," is the way the soldiers in a certain English regiment describe one of their officers, a young man whose self possession in a time of danger saved his men from defeat and probably from death. The circumstance which gave this officer his reputation is related by Rudyard Kipling in The Westminster Magazine. He writes:

A very young officer, who had gone almost straight from school to the army and thence to India, was leading his company through a rocky pass on returning from a scouting expedition. They were beset by the enemy, who fired at them from behind the rocks, and the men were growing very uneasy. Those in the rear began to be impatient and shouted to the men in front: "Hurry up. What are you waiting for there?"

The young officer answered quite coolly: "Hold on a minute. I'm lighting my pipe."

And he struck a match and lit it. There was a roar of laughter, and a soldier called out, "Well, since you're so pressin, I think I'll have a pipe myself." And he, too, struck a match and began to smoke. This bit of fun steadied the men, and they came through in good order.

The Dentist's Opportunity.

"I was particularly busy on last Tuesday," said the dentist. "My office was crowded all day, and one of the last patients to be attended to was a big, fat, middle aged German woman. She had been waiting for nearly three hours, but at last it was her turn, and she moved up to the chair with all the airy grace of a steam roller. Apparently the crowd in the office had impressed her deeply, for the first thing she said was:

"Doctor, you vas doing a goot beesness."

"Yes," I said, "I keep pretty busy."

"My, but you must be maiging a big lot of money! Say, doctor, vas you a single man?"

"This was getting rather interesting, but the question was fired point blank at short range, and I felt that I had to answer, so I admitted that such was the case. By this time she had hoisted herself into the chair, and she gave me a look that—well, you remember the picture entitled 'The Amorous Hippopotamus?'

"Say, doctor," she said, "und I vas a single woman." —New York Sun.

His First Duty.

"What is the first duty of a war correspondent?"

"To have his picture taken showing how he looks when equipped for his work in the field." —Chicago Post.

STATISTICS OF WARS.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

In Times of War Their Daily Expense Will Be Nearly \$20,000,000—Cost of World's Wars Since Crimean War Has Been \$13,265,000,000—Sizes of Armies.

It is estimated that since the Christian era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in war. The cost of the world's wars since the Crimean war has been \$18,265,000,000, or enough to give a \$10 goldpiece to every man, woman and child on the globe. During the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 men who are withdrawn from productive occupations to pose as soldiers. The pay, equipments, food and clothing of these men cost the world's taxpayers near \$8,000,000 a day. The cost of our navy during the civil war was: For 1862, \$42,000,000; 1863, \$63,000,000; 1864, \$85,000,000; 1865, \$122,000,000.

During the civil war the Confederate cruisers captured or destroyed 80 ships, 46 brigs, 67 schooners and 8 other vessels flying the American flag. The number of men withdrawn from industry to take part in the civil war on the Union side was 2,772,468, while the Confederates enlisted over 600,000. The expense of the war department in 1862 was \$394,000,000; in 1863, \$599,000,000; in 1864, \$690,000,000, and in 1865, \$1,031,000,000.

In times of war the armies of European nations can be raised to 9,366,000 men, and the daily expense will be nearly \$20,000,000, to say nothing of the destruction of life and property. During the last few months of the civil war the expense of the government exceeded \$3,000,000 a day. The destruction of stores and clothing by both armies during the civil war is estimated at \$100,000,000. In 1881 English ships brought to the bone factories of England 30,000 skeletons of Turkish and Russian soldiers who had perished in the Crimean war. They were to be utilized as fertilizing material, after being ground to powder in the mills. All the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte cost \$1,275,000,000, while the wars of Louis Napoleon cost France \$2,210,000,000. The former made the enemy pay most of the expense; the expense of the wars waged by the latter was borne by France.

During the civil war in the United States, from 1861 to 1865, the Union ordnance department served out to the army 7,892 cannon, 4,022,000 rifles, 2,360,000 equipments for foot and horse, 12,000 tons of powder, 42,000 tons of shot and 1,022,000 cartridges.

The soldier is the best fed individual of his class in Europe. The British soldier receives for his daily ration 16 ounces of bread, 12 of meat, 2 of rice, 8 of dried vegetables, 16 of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 ounces of salt, 4 of coffee and 9 of sugar. In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field, Germany 310, Russia 210. The krupp steel 130 ton gun has a range of 15 miles, and can fire two shots a minute. The shot weighs 2,600 pounds and 700 pounds of powder are required for a charge. The cost of a single round from this gun is \$1,500, and it is said that the gun cannot be fired more than 50 or 60 times. The cost of the piece is \$475,000.

During the civil war in the United States, from 1861 to 1865, the Union ordnance department served out to the army 7,892 cannon, 4,022,000 rifles, 2,360,000 equipments for foot and horse, 12,000 tons of powder, 42,000 tons of shot and 1,022,000 cartridges.

The soldier is the best fed individual of his class in Europe. The British soldier receives for his daily ration 16 ounces of bread, 12 of meat, 2 of rice, 8 of dried vegetables, 16 of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 ounces of salt, 4 of coffee and 9 of sugar. In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field, Germany 310, Russia 210. The krupp steel 130 ton gun has a range of 15 miles, and can fire two shots a minute. The shot weighs 2,600 pounds and 700 pounds of powder are required for a charge. The cost of a single round from this gun is \$1,500, and it is said that the gun cannot be fired more than 50 or 60 times. The cost of the piece is \$475,000.

The regular army of China is said to consist of 323,000. Besides this, the emperor's army, there is a national army of 650,000 men, who are paid about \$1 a month, but in consideration of this munificence are required to feed themselves. The cavalry receives \$3 a month, feed their own horses, and, if they are lost or killed, are required to replace them out of the pay given by the government.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the bloodiest battle of modern times. Over 35 per cent of the men engaged were killed or wounded.—Boston Herald.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size that of Germany, 592,000; the third that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 285,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 140,000. Little Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing army, 126,000. Over 1,000,000 Frenchwomen were made widows and 3,000,000 French children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. In proportion to the numbers engaged, Waterloo was the

HAS NO POWER TO ACT

The Attorney General Denies Any Authority.

MUST GO INTO THE COURTS

A Letter From the Department of Justice at Columbus Says That It Would Be Improper For Interference as the School Master Must Take Its Regular Course.

Another error is credited to the list of the misfit, adding a little to its record for misrepresentation and unreliability.

Last Friday it made the statement that Attorney General Monnett had declared the Blake school law constitutional. The following letter recently sent to J. C. McClain, the contesting member of the board, does not bear out the statement:

COLUMBUS, April 13, 1898.
Mr. J. C. McClain, East Liverpool, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—I can only remember in a general way what I said to you in my former letter concerning what you call the "Blake law," and as I said to you then the matter you submit is a question this department has no power to act upon. That is a matter for your city solicitor, who is your official legal advisor. It certainly would be improper for us, without any right or authority whatever, to interfere in any manner with the duties of the solicitor. Certainly he could bitterly complain for such interference on our part. I therefore respectfully suggest that the matter be placed in the hands of your solicitor for advice, and if he is not clear about it, that the matter be tested in your courts.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN L. LOTT,

Assistant Attorney General.

Just what the misfit hoped to gain by its misrepresentation does not appear on the surface, but that it was made, the files of the paper and the letter from Columbus plainly show.

GOOD MUSIC.

Ed. H. MacKintosh's Recital Enjoyed by a Large Audience.

The largest audience to attend a concert this season assembled at the Grand Opera House last night, the occasion being the entertainment given by Ed. H. MacKintosh.

Mr. MacKintosh was the favorite of the evening, and was compelled to appear five times. "The Bandolero" was rendered so well that the audience demanded another, and he sang "An Old Fashioned Mother," being enthusiastically applauded. "The Noble Boy of Truth," "Turnkey Song," from the opera Rob Roy, and the "Banks of the Wabash," were rendered in splendid manner. Mr. MacKintosh is without question among the most popular singers in the valley. Added to a voice of splendid power are those qualities which make his singing beautiful, while his training has been such as to give him an enviable position. East Liverpool has heard him sing on other occasions, but last night the degree of excellence he attained was such as to bring the heartiest of applause from the audience.

Professor Stevens rendered the "Holy City," and a number of other selections well, being heartily encored, while Miss Stevens sang "Angus McDonald" to perfection. Miss McDonnell made herself the friend of every one within hearing when she sang "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," and Miss Pentecost, the reader, was repeatedly encored. All the soloists are Professor Stephens' pupils.

The concert was throughout most enjoyable, and Mr. MacKintosh deserves sincere congratulation for his success.

CLEAN STREETS.

George Peach Decides on a Plan of Action.

Chairman Peach, of the street committee, has announced his intention to see that the principal streets of the city are kept clean during his reign. He will endeavor to have the law against throwing paper in the streets enforced to the letter, and the streets will be swept at least once a week. The sweeper is broken but the factory has been telegraphed and it is expected the repairs will be made in a few days.

Blue Jay tea at Christian church Thursday evening, 5 to 8 o'clock. A fine supper guaranteed for 25 cents.

More Delay.

Excellent progress has been made on the repairs to the lower reservoir, but the rain of yesterday drove the workmen away. The delay however will not be of much importance to the water department.

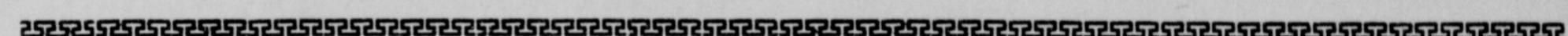
We Are Shoe Sellers

by Special Appointment to Their Most Discriminating Particularnesses--the East Liverpool Public.

We have made every letter in the name of J-R-W-A-R-N-E-R-&C-O. stand for the Best Fitting Shoes, the Most Attractive Shoes, and regular Wear Resisters.

With years of experience and close study of the styles, we think we have a little the nicest variety this spring we ever had. All our Spring and Summer Footwear is ready for your inspection, and they are going rapidly.

We desire to have you see them, and we would like for you to buy them, and you can rest easy that you are getting the very latest Up-to-Date goods in the market.



J. R. Warner & Co.

IN THE DIAMOND.

TRACING A LOST STUD.

Luck of a Jeweler Who Dropped a Two Carat Diamond In the Street.

Some odd stories of the recovery of lost diamonds are told by an old Union square jeweler. One of them is his own experience.

"One day last June," he says, "I happened to recollect that I was going to a reception. Before leaving the store I wrapped my two karat diamond stud in a piece of tissue paper and slipped it into my vest pocket. After dinner, while dressing in my room, I went to my pocket to get the stud. It was not there. I put my hand in my fob pocket, thinking it was surely there; then in the other vest pocket, then in the inside pocket, and then in my four trousers pockets, but it was in none of them.

"I left that on my desk," he thought. "I will find it there in the morning. I will put on a plain gold stud tonight."

"The next morning the stud was not to be found at the store. I thought of every step I had taken on the way home, and then called our porter.

"George," said I, "just before I went home last night I slipped a diamond stud, wrapped in tissue paper, into my pocket, and, starting out of the store, went across Broadway, through Union square at Fifteenth street, going to the left of the fountain, and then up the center path to Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue; I went down the right hand side of Seventeenth street to Second avenue and then home. On my walk home I have a distinct recollection of putting my hand into my pocket for my penknife or something else. I must have pulled out the stud and dropped it. Now I want you to follow that path and look carefully every step of the way, and I don't want you to come back until you have found the stud."

"He started out and in less than half an hour returned with the stud. He had found it, still wrapped in the paper, in the gutter, a few steps this side of Second avenue, and he went home happy that night with a \$20 goldpiece in his pocket."—New York Sun.

ANCIENT TIMEPIECES.

Various Methods of Measuring Time Prior to the Invention of Clocks.

We need do no more than allude to the habit after the reformation, and especially in Scotland, of preachers measuring their discourses by the hour-glass in the pulpit. These marked an hour exactly. Those first made in Charlemagne's day ran for 12 hours. Alfred the Great hit upon a method of measuring time, which shows that there was no Saxon one, though very probably some of the monasteries (then the

only homes of knowledge) were acquainted with water clocks and hour-glasses, if not by practical knowledge at any rate by hearsay.

However, the kingdom in general followed Alfred's plan, which, though ingenious, necessarily lacked anything like the accuracy of the other inventions. Yet the king's idea was hailed as a wonderful effort of genius, which, for such an era by comparison with the general ignorance, it was. As every schoolboy (in this case literally) knows, Alfred marked time by rushlights. A long existence, by the way, has the rushlight enjoyed, seeing that middle aged people still remember its use in the nursery at night and the reflection of the circular holes in the tall metal shades on the ceiling.

Alfred, says an ancient authority, "that he might properly know how the hours passed, made use of burning tapers which were marked with lines and fixed in lanthorns, an expedient invented by himself." So, by the way, were in 892 the lanterns of scraped horn which still some old fashioned rustics prefer to glass. But tapers, however, were then very expensive.

The king might himself use these, but probably the rushlight was used by people in general.—London Standard.

Lincoln's Gift to a Fire Brigade.

The Sons and Daughters of Illinois held a meeting in Boston at which Vice President Henry Haynie told this story of Lincoln:

"The fire hose company of Springfield was very proud of its well equipped fire apparatus, and, desiring to procure some extra supplies, subscription papers were sent around. The small boys, myself among the number, were given a share in the work. I went up to some dusty rooms over a grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me numberless questions, and I had to tell him all I knew of this fire brigade and its members. Then he said: 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving \$50 to the brigade, and she'll say, "Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough." So tomorrow, my boy, you come around and get your \$20.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Tired.

"The children wish me to ask you to tell them some fairy stories," said the politician's wife.

"My dear," was the reply, "I can't do it. I have been talking to a great many voters today. I must have some relaxation from the routine of business."—Washington Star.

Have You
Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why the Magnificent
JOB and BOOK WORK
turned out at the....

News Review
Job Office

FINE Presses, Skilled
Workmen, Superb
Material. Thousands
of dollars worth of lat-
est Designs and Styles
of Type, Border and
Novelties. All work
absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

HAS NO POWER TO ACT

The Attorney General Denies Any Authority.

MUST GO INTO THE COURTS

A Letter From the Department of Justice at Columbus Says That It Would Be Improper For Interference as the School Master Must Take Its Regular Course.

Another error is credited to the list of the misfit, adding a little to its record for misrepresentation and unreliability.

Last Friday it made the statement that Attorney General Monnett had declared the Blake school law constitutional. The following letter recently sent to J. C. McClain, the contesting member of the board, does not bear out the statement:

COLUMBUS, April 13, 1898.
Mr. J. C. McClain, East Liverpool, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—I can only remember in a general way what I said to you in my former letter concerning what you call the "Blake law," and as I said to you then the matter you submit is a question this department has no power to act upon. That is a matter for your city solicitor, who is your official legal advisor. It certainly would be improper for us, without any right or authority whatever, to interfere in any manner with the duties of the solicitor. Certainly he could bitterly complain for such interference on our part. I therefore respectfully suggest that the matter be placed in the hands of your solicitor for advice, and if he is not clear about it, that the matter be tested in your courts.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN L. LOTT,

Assistant Attorney General.

Just what the misfit hoped to gain by its misrepresentation does not appear on the surface, but that it was made, the files of the paper and the letter from Columbus plainly show.

GOOD MUSIC.

Ed. H. MacKintosh's Recital Enjoyed by a Large Audience.

The largest audience to attend a concert this season assembled at the Grand Opera House last night, the occasion being the entertainment given by Ed. H. MacKintosh.

Mr. MacKintosh was the favorite of the evening, and was compelled to appear five times. "The Bandolero" was rendered so well that the audience demanded another, and he sang "An Old Fashioned Mother," being enthusiastically applauded. "The Noble Boy of Truth," "Turnkey Song," from the opera Rob Roy, and the "Banks of the Wabash," were rendered in splendid manner. Mr. MacKintosh is without question among the most popular singers in the valley. Added to a voice of splendid power are those qualities which make his singing beautiful, while his training has been such as to give him an enviable position. East Liverpool has heard him sing on other occasions, but last night the degree of excellence he attained was such as to bring the heartiest of applause from the audience.

Professor Stevens rendered the "Holy City," and a number of other selections well, being heartily encored, while Miss Stevens sang "Angus McDonald" to perfection. Miss McDonald made herself the friend of every one within hearing when she sang "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," and Miss Pentecost, the reader, was repeatedly encored. All the soloists are Professor Stephens' pupils.

The concert was throughout most enjoyable, and Mr. MacKintosh deserves sincere congratulation for his success.

CLEAN STREETS.

George Peach Decides on a Plan of Action.

Chairman Peach, of the street committee, has announced his intention to see that the principal streets of the city are kept clean during his reign. He will endeavor to have the law against throwing paper in the streets enforced to the letter, and the streets will be swept at least once a week. The sweeper is broken but the factory has been telegraphed and it is expected the repairs will be made in a few days.

Blue Jay tea at Christian church Thursday evening, 5 to 8 o'clock. A fine supper guaranteed for 25 cents.

More Delay.

Excellent progress has been made on the repairs to the lower reservoir, but the rain of yesterday drove the workmen away. The delay however will not be of much importance to the water department.

We Are Shoe Sellers

by Special Appointment to Their Most Discriminating Particularnesses---the East Liverpool Public.

We have made every letter in the name of J-R-W-A-R-N-E-R-&C-O. stand for the Best Fitting Shoes, the Most Attractive Shoes, and regular Wear Resistors.

With years of experience and close study of the styles, we think we have a little the nicest variety this spring we ever had. All our Spring and Summer Footwear is ready for your inspection, and they are going rapidly.

We desire to have you see them, and we would like for you to buy them, and you can rest easy that you are getting the very latest Up-to-Date goods in the market.

J. R. Warner & Co.

IN THE DIAMOND.

TRACING A LOST STUD.

Luck of a Jeweler Who Dropped a Two Carat Diamond In the Street.

Some odd stories of the recovery of lost diamonds are told by an old Union square jeweler. One of them is his own experience.

"One day last June," he says, "I happened to recollect that I was going to a reception. Before leaving the store I wrapped my two karat diamond stud in a piece of tissue paper and slipped it into my vest pocket. After dinner, while dressing in my room, I went to my pocket to get the stud. It was not there. I put my hand in my fob pocket, thinking it was surely there; then in the other vest pocket, then in the inside pocket, and then in my four trousers pockets, but it was in none of them.

"I left that on my desk, I thought. I will find it there in the morning. I will put on a plain gold stud tonight."

"The next morning the stud was not to be found at the store. I thought of every step I had taken on the way home, and then called our porter.

"George," said I, "just before I went home last night I slipped a diamond stud, wrapped in tissue paper, into my pocket, and, starting out of the store, went across Broadway, through Union square at Fifteenth street, going to the left of the fountain, and then up the center path to Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue; I went down the right hand side of Seventeenth street to Second avenue and then home. On my walk home I have a distinct recollection of putting my hand into my pocket for my penknife or something else. I must have pulled out the stud and dropped it. Now I want you to follow that path and look carefully every step of the way, and I don't want you to come back until you have found the stud."

"He started out and in less than half an hour returned with the stud. He had found it, still wrapped in the paper, in the gutter, a few steps this side of Second avenue, and he went home happy that night with a \$20 goldpiece in his pocket."—New York Sun.

ANCIENT TIMEPIECES.

Various Methods of Measuring Time Prior to the Invention of Clocks.

We need do no more than allude to the habit after the reformation, and especially in Scotland, of preachers

measuring their discourses by the hour-glass in the pulpit. These marked an hour exactly. Those first made in Charlemagne's day ran for 12 hours.

Alfred the Great hit upon a method of measuring time, which shows that there was no Saxon one, though very probably some of the monasteries (then the

only homes of knowledge) were ac-

quainted with water clocks and hour-

glasses, if not by practical knowledge

at any rate by hearsay.

However, the kingdom in general fol-

lowed Alfred's plan, which, though in-

genious,

necessarily lacked anything

like the accuracy of the other inven-

tions.

Yet the king's idea was hailed as

a wonderful effort of genius, which, for

such an era by comparison with the

general ignorance, it was.

As every

schoolboy (in this case literally) knows, Alfred marked time by rushlights. A long existence, by the way, has the rushlight enjoyed, seeing that middle aged people still remember its use in the nursery at night and the reflection of the circular holes in the tall metal shades on the ceiling.

Alfred, says an ancient authority,

"that he might properly know how

the hours passed, made use of burning

tapers which were marked with lines

and fixed in lanterns, an expedient in-

vented by himself."

So, by the way,

were in 892 the lanterns of scraped

horn which still some old fashioned

rustics prefer to glass. But tapers,

however, were then very expensive.

The king might himself use these, but

probably the rushlight was used by peo-

ple in general.—London Standard.

Lincoln's Gift to a Fire Brigade.

The Sons and Daughters of Illinois held a meeting in Boston at which Vice President Henry Haynie told this story of Lincoln:

"The fire hose company of Springfield was very proud of its well equipped fire apparatus, and, desiring to procure some extra supplies, subscription papers were sent around. The small boys, myself among the number, were given a share in the work. I went up to some dusty rooms over a grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me numberless questions, and I had to tell him all I knew of this fire brigade and its members. Then he said:

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving \$50 to the brigade, and she'll say, 'Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough.' So tomorrow, my boy, you come around and get your \$20."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Tired.

"The children wish me to ask you to tell them some fairy stories," said the politician's wife.

"My dear," was the reply, "I can't do it. I have been talking to a great many voters today. I must have some relaxation from the routine of busi-

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why the Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(Postage free in United States and Canada.)

One Year in Advance..... \$5.00

Three Months..... 1.25

By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



SPANISH bonds were not a good thing to own yesterday.

SPAIN will go into the war handicapped by the knowledge that every good American soldier wants a shot at Mr. Weyler.

IT is becoming more evident every day that there are a whole lot of things the misfit does not know about Mayor Bough's official plans.

SPEAKER REED has been showing his Texan friend, Baily, that when he is out of order he is out of order, and there is nothing more to be said about it.

OVER in Malaga a mob tore down the American flag and dragged it in the street. Yet there are forces which argue that Spain is ready to settle this matter peaceably.

THE legislature should enlist in a body. Ohio can get along very well without them, and they would be given an opportunity to show they are not entirely useless as public servants.

WHEN the haughty Spaniard reads history any time during the next century and sees how easily he was whipped into surrendering his bloody hold on Cuba, he will wish his journalistic ancestors had not been so extravagant in the use of that favorite expression, "American pigs."

THE yellow newspapers that will claim to have correspondents on American men-of-war will not succeed in deceiving the public. The navy department is making the fact very plain that the chances of this country for victory are not to be endangered by the untruthful reports of war correspondents.

GENERAL WOODFORD has sent word to Washington that ample reparation has been made by Spain for the insult to the American flag when a crowd of Spaniards dragged it through the none too clean streets of Malaga. It would be interesting to know just what the general means when he uses that expression "Ample reparation."

IT matters not whether congress will call for volunteers from the National Guard or from the private citizens of this great country, the response will be the same, and Uncle Sam will not only have all the men he may need, but can rest content in the knowledge that war must be long drawn out before he is compelled to resort to the draft.

THE resources of the United States were never made more plain than since the government decided there would be war. The enormous sum of \$50,000,000 was voted the president as though it had been nothing more than a few pennies, and it has been used with so much business ability as to open the eyes of the world. Two months ago Uncle Sam was well nigh defenseless. Today he is a giant, well armed and prepared to meet any enemy.

DISGRACEFUL.

The individual who last night flooded the streets of the city with bits of paper and ribbon bearing the words, "To Hell With Spain," deserves the pronounced censure he is being given. The action is not American, but partakes more of Spanish tactics. It shows a littleness not at all in accord with the noble spirit credited to the American people, and when viewed with unbiased view seems nothing short of ridiculous.

NEWS REVIEW for news.

WELLSVILLE.

The Stubbins family are no longer in any way connected with the News Review, as carriers or in any other capacity. Subscribers will pay no money to them.

TWO IMPORTANT LAWS

Have Been Passed for the Benefit of Railroad Men.

THEY TAKE AWAY DANGERS.

One Requires the Equipping of All Cars With Automatic Couplers, and the Other Fills All Angles of Frogs in Yards So as to Prevent Accidents—All the News.

The senate has made a law of Mr. Howard's bill amending the law requiring railroads to equip all cars used with automatic car couplers and power brakes. The roads will now be required to fit in this manner all cars owned by them; and, report up to 1900, to the commissioner of railroads, the number of and class of cars equipped as mentioned.

Senator Riley's bill amending the act for the protection of railroad employees, passed the senate. It requires every railroad corporation operating a railroad or part of a railroad in this state, shall before June 1, 1899, block or fill all angles in frogs, switches and crossings on their tracks in all yards, divisional and terminal stations where trains are made up, with the best known sheet steel spring guard or wrought iron appliances approved by the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs.

That Sewer System.

On behalf of the school board Dr. B. R. Parke held a conference with O. P. Bowers in regard to the proposed sewerage of the central school building.

City Engineer George will be called upon by the street committee, of which Mr. Bowers is a member, and the route to the river through both Fifth and Ninth streets will be considered. A right of way through either route will be granted and a report from the street committee will be ready by next Monday evening.

Organized for the season.

The Wellsville Crescents have organized for the season, and following is the lineup:

Booth, catcher; Patterson, catcher; Heakin, pitcher; Johnson, pitcher; Joblin, first; Reeves, second; Smurthwait, short; Shaffer, third; Turner, left; Grafton, center; Hamilton, right.

The team is greatly strengthened since last season, and the boys will go into practice at an early date.

Personal.

William Oldham, of Salem, representing the Buckeye Engine works is in town.

William Gardner, of the McNeely Machine company of Pittsburgh, was here yesterday.

William Banfield, of Irondale, was in town yesterday.

John L. McConnell, of Alliance, and R. A. Wilson, of Canton, are in town on business.

Mrs. L. G. Oldham, of Toronto, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Hollingsworth, of Kelloggsville, stopped long enough to visit Mrs. Laura Duke and other friends in Cleveland and reached Wellsville last evening. She visited relatives over night, and left on this morning's train for Toronto.

Judge Smith went to Cambridgeboro, Pa., today on legal business.

G. D. Lowry went to Pittsburg this morning.

J. R. Woolley, who has been visiting in Pittsburg since Monday, returned last night.

J. M. House and wife returned from their Pittsburg trip last evening.

Mrs. Rodney Wallace met a lady friend from Bradford, Pa., on the noon train yesterday and returned home to Hammondsville with her on the evening train.

Squire S. M. Pollock is here on business. He expects to return to his home in Allegheny this evening.

Dr. A. L. Robinson returned on the morning train from Pittsburg, where he had been called on professional business.

The News of Wellsville.

Elmer E. Thayer has bought the lot adjoining the Conn property on Broadway, and will at once erect a commodious residence.

W. C. Bunting has purchased the lot owned by Miss M. M. Smith, between

Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Main, for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house. The house now occupying the lot will be removed to the country three miles back of Wellsville, W. Va.

Mr. Guthridge went to Pittsburg yesterday on business concerning the new mill. He expects to return Saturday. By that time it is thought that the plans will be all arranged and contracts will be let immediately.

The trustees and elders of the first Presbyterian church held a joint session at Dr. A. Noble's office last evening. A congregational meeting will be held at the church tonight.

The Fancy Work club met this afternoon with Mrs. Frank Hibbits, Main street.

MAYORS AND SQUIRES.

Report of Some Fines They Have Collected.

LISBON, April 20.—[Special]—The annual reports of the mayors and justices of the county have been filed in Auditor Harvey's office.

Mayor Gilbert assessed \$66 for the violation of state laws; Mayor Greenamyer, Leetonia, \$30.60; Mayor Thorp, Washingtonville, \$5; Mayor Jones, Wellsville, \$11; Mayor Morrison, Lisbon, \$46; Mayor Fountain, Salem, \$57.

Justice Hill, \$44; Squire Manley, \$10; Squire Riley, \$12; Squire MacKenzie, \$39; Squire Haney, \$10; Squire Emmons, Perry, \$56; Squire Cope, Unity, \$22; Squire Lyon, Unity, \$49; Squire Grove, Knox, \$15; Squire Tayler, Knox, \$10; Squire McCurdy, Madison, \$5; Squire Carter, Washington, \$2; Squire Shaffer, Middletown, \$6; Squire Finney, \$5; Squire Low, Elkrum, \$1; Squire Thimes, Fairfield, \$1.

Twenty-five justices report no criminal cases. Justice MacKenzie leads the list with 28 cases, and W. G. Emmons is the hardest on criminals as his fines were \$56 for seven cases.

COURT IN WELLSVILLE.

A Number of Liverpool Cases Will Be Tried.

The members of the Southern Columbian County Bar association last evening decided to ask Judge Smith to try 43 cases at city hall in Wellsville during the next term of court. Twenty of the cases are jury trials and the remainder will be decided by the court.

Among the most important cases is that of Bryan versus Burford Bros., for \$10,000 damages. Several tax cases of Treasurer Cameron in which the city is interested are also listed. To try the cases in Wellsville will save the attorneys and witnesses the time and expense of traveling to the county seat, and will greatly facilitate matters.

COUNCIL WILL CAUCUS.

Mayor Bough's Appointments to be Discussed Friday.

Mayor Bough this morning notified the councilmen that if it would be satisfactory to them he would like to meet them in caucus Friday evening at which time he would submit his list of appointments for their consideration.

The list will be thoroughly discussed and, if possible, an agreement will be reached between the mayor and council so that when the appointments are sent in to council Tuesday evening they will be confirmed.

REAL ESTATE DEAL.

H. A. Keffer Purchased a Part of the Hazlett Land.

H. A. Keffer yesterday purchased 60x130 feet of the Hazlett property fronting on Fifth and Jackson streets. The consideration is private, but it is understood the price paid was between \$8,000 and \$9,000. Mr. Keffer also purchased the Kelly homestead, and work will be commenced at once moving it to his new lot.

FILED A CHARGE.

Mary Blanche Andrews Accuses F. M. Salisbury.

Mary Blanche Andrews last night before Justice Manley filed complaint against Francis M. Salisbury. The charge is a serious one. The hearing will be held April 28 at 9 o'clock.

SHIPMENTS WERE LARGER.

Freight shipments were larger at the depot yesterday than on Monday, and during the day nearly 16 cars were loaded and dispatched. Receipts also reached an increase and the business for the day was very satisfactory.

TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

Bearce Thomas, who is threatened with typhoid fever, was taken to Allegheny at noon today. She will enter the Allegheny General hospital.

Don't heat up your house with coal on Thursday evening. Go to Christian church for tea.



There's Difference

In Taste.

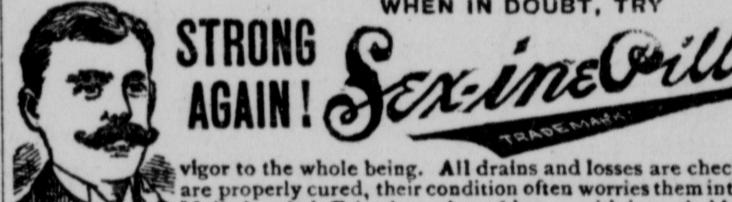
in the matter of shoes, as in everything else. Some people want the quietest, most ministerial looking shoes they can get, and some others want--the other kind.

Through our large stock, with its large varieties, WE CAN SUIT BOTH TASTES--ALL TASTES.

Our spring stock is now complete and an inspection of our styles and comparison of our prices will convince you that the best place to buy your shoes is at

BENDHEIM'S.

P. S. Our \$1.50 and \$2.00 Women's Black and Tan Shoes are equal to those sold by other dealers for \$2.00 and \$2.50. Every pair warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sexime Oil TRADE MARK

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthens the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book.

Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

Association Cycle Club.

A cycle club was formed at the Young Men's Christian association last night, and 20 members were enrolled.

W. T. Bott was elected captain, with Edward Applegate as first lieutenant and Paul Shaw second lieutenant. Another meeting will soon be held, when the organization will be completed.

Heart Failure Killed Her.

The 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McBane died at the home of her parents, in Eighth street, last night. Death was caused by heart failure. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon. Interment in Spring Grove.

There are parts of the Ganges valley in India where the population averages 1,200 to the square mile.

Blue Jay on toast at Christian church Thursday evening next.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or $\frac{1}{2}$ in size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand and up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

Township Trustee Lloyd is in Lisbon today on business.

J. W. Albright and son Harry spent the day in Pittsburg.

J. W. Davis, of Second street, was an Allegheny visitor today.

George Kinsey, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in the city.

William Erlanger left this morning for Pittsburg on a business trip.

Harvey Hazlett has returned from a visit with his family at Kittanning.

Rev. J. M. Huston and wife spent the day visiting friends in Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blake left this morning for a short stay in Columbus.

Mrs. Robert Wharton, who has been visiting friends in New Kensington, Pa., for some time, returned home last night.

Miss Lucinda Kirk, of Ashland, who has been staying with friends in the city a few days, returned home this morning.

John R. Moneypenny and wife, of New Cambridge, were in the city visiting friends yesterday. They returned home this morning.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

\$500.00 CASH, Balance Easy,

BUYS a grocery store, with established trade, room, dwelling, and lot on which it is located. Owner wishes to sell on account of age. A rare bargain. Call for particulars.

Elijah W. Hill, Jr.

105 Sixth Street.

PRESIDENT SIGNED THE RESOLUTIONS

The Ultimatum Was Then Sent to the Spanish Minister,

WHO ASKED HIS PASSPORTS

As He Handed His Reply to the Messenger. Spanish Sailors Kneel at the Shrine of the Virgin at Cadiz and Take Solemn Oath—Don Carlos Has Arrived at Ostend. Activity On Havana Fortifications. Precautions Redoubled at Key West.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—[Special]—They have been making history in Washington today, and no one has been more active than President McKinley.

The conclusion that the administration had determined to inaugurate another season of delay, as warranted by the events of yesterday, caused much excitement, and many Democrats and other radicals called at the White House and the state department. It became known, however, early in the day that the president would sign the resolutions before evening, and the announcement of his action was eagerly awaited.

At 11:24 it was done. All preliminaries had been arranged. There was no longer any cause for delay. The ultimatum had been prepared, and, as was outlined in these dispatches yesterday, was placed with the other document before the president. In a few moments his name had been affixed.

At 11:30 o'clock the papers were sent to Senor Polo, the Spanish minister. When he received the copy of the ultimatum he handed the messenger his reply and with it a request for his passports.

There is much speculation as to the contents of the ultimatum, but it has not been given out, nor will it be until tomorrow, it is announced.

LEWIS.

SATURDAY AT NOON.

Spain Must Answer or be Ready to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 3:15 p.m.—[Special]—When the Spanish minister received the ultimatum he put the finishing touches on his preparations to move, and the announcement was made he would leave Washington at 7 o'clock this evening, going to Canada.

The French and Austrian ambassadors have been entrusted with Spanish affairs.

Later—It is learned that the terms of the ultimatum cannot be mistaken. It announces that if a satisfactory reply is not received by Saturday at noon, the president will immediately proceed to carry out the act of congress.

LEWIS.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL

Will Be Made a Law Before the Day Ends.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—3 P.M.—[Special]—Unanimous consent has just been given in the house for the consideration of the volunteer bill. It will pass the house before the day is over.

The movement of troops has been going on throughout the day, and the plans of the war department for mobilizing the army are being rapidly carried out.

IN HALF AN HOUR

General Woodford Can Leave the Spanish Capital.

MADRID, April 20.—[Special]—General Woodford has so arranged his personal and official affairs as to allow him to leave here on half an hour's notice.

The excitement throughout Spain has reached fever heat. There is no longer any doubt that all parties will unite in war, and the government will be everywhere supported. The



WILL GO TO THE WAR

Wellsville Sons of Veterans Are Mustered.

LIVERPOOL MAY ALSO JOIN

Lisbon Has Signified Its Intention of Joining, and an Independent Regiment Will Likely be Established to Fight for the Country--Details of the Scheme.

The Sons of Veterans, of Wellsville, are going to help Uncle Sam whip Spain, and before this evening a large proportion of the membership of Cal Starr camp will have signed the muster roll now in the possession of Sergeant J. W. Cornelius, chairman of the committee.

The plan has been under discussion for some time, and a meeting was held last night. A regiment has been raised in the western part of the state, and is armed and equipped ready for service, and the Wellsville boys believed the time had come for them to fall in. A number of the Liverpool camp were present, and the speeches were patriotic in the extreme. It was decided to form a company without delay, and Sergeant Cornelius, Lieutenant Hunter and A. G. MacKenzie were appointed to look after the matter. They have the muster rolls and will be ready to receive enlistments this evening. All who are now members of the order, all who have been, and all who are eligible are entitled to enroll their names. When the list is full the company will be tendered to the country.

Lisbon has signified its intention to form a company, and the matter has been discussed by the Liverpool boys, but no decision has yet been reached. It is probable that the outcome of the movement will be organization of a Sons of Veterans regiment in this part of Ohio. The boys are enthusiastic at the prospect, and say they are willing to go at any time and anywhere.

Col. Billy Thompson's Show.

Col. Billy Thompson's Triple Alliance, three big shows in one, is the way the bills read for to-night's attraction at the Grand. The principal feature will be the marvelous veriscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, presented in life size form and correct in every detail. During the intervals of the fight pictures, fine novelty and vaudeville acts will be presented, thus making it an enjoyable entertainment from start to finish. It should be greeted by a packed house.

Threatened With Fever.

Miss Allie Williams is ill at her home in Sixth street, threatened with fever.

Mrs. William Nath is seriously ill at her home in Second street, with rheumatism.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE, J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

Wednesday, April 20.

Colonel BILLY THOMPSON'S Grand Triple Alliance

The Modern Athletic Combination. Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight. Thompson's Vaudeville and Specialty Co.

Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Grand Concert AT THE First Presbyterian Church,

APRIL 28.

Given by Miss CARRIE E. KOUNTZ

Miss Carrie E. Kountz will have charge of entertainment. Proceeds for benefit of church. The following artists will take part:

Miss CARRIE ANGELL, Soprano
Lida Belle Kountz.....Violinist
Miss Lida Andrews.....Elocutionist
Ed. H. Mackintosh.....Baritone
Carrie E. Kountz.....Pianist
Mrs. Atwood Thomas.....Accompanist

Tickets now on sale at J. R. Warner's Shoe Store.

Admission 25c
Reserved Seats, 35 & 50c

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

Your LACE CURTAINS

give to the outside world their impression of your taste. More people see them from the outside than from in, and as people do their looking during pleasant weather, that's the time to have new curtains.

THERE ARE CURTAINS FOR PARLOR,
CURTAINS FOR SITTING ROOM,
CURTAINS FOR BED ROOMS.

Every lady knows this, but she can't always find distinctive styles. We being HOUSE FURNISHERS realize the differences and provide for them.

ANOTHER THING!

We Give You EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Instead of buying many curtains of a few designs, we buy many designs and but few of each kind, so when you get from us you'll not get the same as your neighbor has.

Many ladies say, "My Curtains don't look as well after being done up as when new."

Of course they don't. Nothing does.

The manufacturers know this as well as you do, and as a result they are making curtains for \$5 that are as handsome as the \$15 ones of a few years ago.

We have taken

Especial Care

IN OUR SELECTIONS

this spring and trust you will visit our

CURTAIN SALE,

Beginning Tuesday of

THIS WEEK

to see the result.

We want you to see the Nottinghams at

35c, 55c, 75c.

Point D'Esprey effects,

\$1.00 and Up.

Crittendons,

ONLY $\frac{1}{2}$

We are not going to spoil the effect by trying to describe them. Come and see them, and you'll agree with us that the prices are

what you expected.

~~~~~

# THE S. G. HARD CO

## THE BIG STORE

# PRESIDENT SIGNED THE RESOLUTIONS

The Ultimatum Was Then Sent to the Spanish Minister,

## WHO ASKED HIS PASSPORTS

As He Handed His Reply to the Messenger. Spanish Sailors Kneel at the Shrine of the Virgin at Cadiz and Take Solemn Oath—Don Carlos Has Arrived at Ostend. Activity On Havana Fortifications. Precautions Redoubled at Key West.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—[Special]—They have been making history in Washington today, and no one has been more active than President McKinley.

The conclusion that the administration had determined to inaugurate another season of delay, as warranted by the events of yesterday, caused much excitement, and many Democrats and other radicals called at the White House and the state department. It became known, however, early in the day that the president would sign the resolutions before evening, and the announcement of his action was eagerly awaited.

At 11:24 it was done. All preliminaries had been arranged. There was no longer any cause for delay. The ultimatum had been prepared, and, as was outlined in these dispatches yesterday, was placed with the other document before the president. In a few moments his name had been affixed.

At 11:30 o'clock the papers were sent to Senor Polo, the Spanish minister. When he received the copy of the ultimatum he handed the messenger his reply and with it a request for his passports.

There is much speculation as to the contents of the ultimatum, but it has not been given out, nor will it be until tomorrow, it is announced.

LEWIS.

## SATURDAY AT NOON.

Spain Must Answer or be Ready to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 3:15 p. m.—[Special]—When the Spanish minister received the ultimatum he put the finishing touches on his preparations to move, and the announcement was made he would leave Washington at 7 o'clock this evening, going to Canada.

The French and Austrian ambassadors have been entrusted with Spanish affairs.

Later—it is learned that the terms of the ultimatum cannot be mistaken. It announces that if a satisfactory reply is not received by Saturday at noon, the president will immediately proceed to carry out the act of congress.

LEWIS.

## THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

Will Be Made a Law Before the Day Ends.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—3 P. M.—[Special]—Unanimous consent has just been given in the house for the consideration of the volunteer bill. It will pass the house before the day is over.

The movement of troops has been going on throughout the day, and the plans of the war department for mobilizing the army are being rapidly carried out.

## IN HALF AN HOUR

General Woodford Can Leave the Spanish Capital.

MADRID, April 20.—[Special]—General Woodford has so arranged his personal and official affairs as to allow him to leave here on half an hour's notice.

The excitement throughout Spain has reached fever heat. There is no longer any doubt that all parties will unite in war, and the government will be everywhere supported. The



## WILL GO TO THE WAR

Wellsville Sons of Veterans Are Mustered.

### LIVERPOOL MAY ALSO JOIN

Lisbon Has Signified Its Intention of Joining, and an Independent Regiment Will Likely be Established to Fight for the Country—Details of the Scheme.

The Sons of Veterans, of Wellsville, are going to help Uncle Sam whip Spain, and before this evening a large proportion of the membership of Cal Starr camp will have signed the muster roll now in the possession of Sergeant J. W. Cornelius, chairman of the committee.

The plan has been under discussion for some time, and a meeting was held last night. A regiment has been raised in the western part of the state, and is armed and equipped ready for service, and the Wellsville boys believed the time had come for them to fall in. A number of the Liverpool camp were present, and the speeches were patriotic in the extreme. It was decided to form a company without delay, and Sergeant Cornelius, Lieutenant Hunter and A. G. MacKenzie were appointed to look after the matter. They have the muster rolls and will be ready to receive enlistments this evening.

All who are now members of the order, all who have been, and all who are eligible are entitled to enroll their names. When the list is full the company will be tendered to the country.

Lisbon has signified its intention to form a company, and the matter has been discussed by the Liverpool boys, but no decision has yet been reached. It is probable that the outcome of the movement will be organization of a Sons of Veterans regiment in this part of Ohio. The boys are enthusiastic at the prospect, and say they are willing to go at any time and anywhere.

### Col. Billy Thompson's Show.

Col. Billy Thompson's Triple Alliance, three big shows in one, is the way the bills read for to-night's attraction at the Grand. The principal feature will be the marvelous veriscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, presented in life size form and correct in every detail. During the intervals of the fight pictures, fine novelty and vaudeville acts will be presented, thus making it an enjoyable entertainment from start to finish. It should be greeted by a packed house.

### Threatened With Fever.

Miss Allie Williams is ill at her home in Sixth street, threatened with fever.

Mrs. William Nath is seriously ill at her home in Second street, with rheumatism.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

### AMUSEMENTS.

## NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE, J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

Wednesday, April 20.

## Colonel BILLY THOMPSON'S Grand Triple Alliance

The Modern Athletic Combination. Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight. Thompson's Vaudeville and Specialty Co.

Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.

## Grand Concert

AT THE

First Presbyterian Church,

APRIL 28.

Given by Miss CARRIE E. KOUNTZ

Miss Carrie E. Kountz will have charge of entertainment. Proceeds for benefit of church. The following artists will take part:

Miss CARRIE ANGELL, Soprano  
Lida Belle Kountz.....Violinist  
Miss Lida Andrews.....Elocutionist  
Ed. H. Mackintosh.....Baritone  
Carrie E. Kountz.....Pianist  
Mrs. Atwood Thomas.....Accompanist

Tickets now on sale at J. R. Warner's Shoe Store.

ADMISSIONS - 25c  
RESERVED SEATS, 35 & 50c

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

# Your LACE CURTAINS

give to the outside world their impression of your taste. More people see them from the outside than from in, and as people do their looking during pleasant weather, that's the time to have new curtains.

**THERE ARE CURTAINS FOR PARLOR,  
CURTAINS FOR SITTING ROOM,  
CURTAINS FOR BED ROOMS.**

Every lady knows this, but she can't always find distinctive styles. We being HOUSE FURNISHERS realize the differences and provide for them.

# ANOTHER THING!

We Give You EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Instead of buying many curtains of a few designs, we buy many designs and but few of each kind, so when you get from us you'll not get the same as your neighbor has.

Many ladies say, "My Curtains don't look as well after being done up as when new."

Of course they don't. Nothing does.

The manufacturers know this as well as you do, and as a result they are making curtains for \$5 that are as handsome as the \$15 ones of a few years ago.

We have taken

**Especial Care  
IN OUR SELECTIONS**

this spring and trust you will visit our

# CURTAIN SALE,

Beginning Tuesday of

**THIS WEEK**

to see the result.

We want you to see the Nottinghams at

**35c, 55c, 75c.**

Point D'Esprey effects,

**\$1.00 and Up.**

Crittendons,

**\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.**

We are not going to spoil the effect by trying to describe them. Come and see them, and you'll agree with us that the prices are

**ONLY  $\frac{1}{2}$**

what you expected.

**THE S. G. HARD CO**

**THE BIG STORE**

# ONLY CASH ACCEPTED

**Mayor Bough Will Take No Promises**

## IN SETTLEMENT FOR FINES

A Pair of Drunks Came Up For Sentence Today, and the \$5 and Costs Rule Was Enforced—Complaints Do Not Change the New Official's Mind.

Mayor Bough had two offenders before him this morning and both were released upon the payment of fines.

The first to be heard was David Wooley, who was arrested by Officer Grim, and taken to jail in the patrol, where he was charged with being drunk by Chief Johnson. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and added that he didn't see any other way out of the trouble. He paid \$9.60 and was released. To a reporter he said: "I'm going to join the temperance force, as I think that will keep me out of this thing of paying fines."

Jeff Childers was next. He was arrested on like charge by Officer Terrence, and given a ride in the patrol. The affidavit was signed by Chief Johnson and a fine of \$9.60 was imposed. He was rescued by friends.

Mayor Bough said today that heavy fines are imposed to make the younger set stay away from city hall. It is a good plan to make them fear the law.

Many offenders say their fines are heavy, but the mayor does not change his mind very often, and they are compelled to pay up or stay in jail. No one has been released on a promise since the mayor took his seat.

## THAT NEW ROAD.

Pennsylvania Engineers Are Making an Important Survey.

Engineer McConnell, of the Pennsylvania company, together with his assistants, J. D. Keith and Will Hill, came from Steubenville this morning and went direct to the Southside.

They are making surveys for the new Hancock county road and incidentally taking some levels for the company. The work will require a week or ten days to complete.

## On the River.

The river is falling at this place and at headwaters, and the marks today register 9 feet.

The Queen City will be down tonight and the Urania and Ben Hur were up today. All the boats had good trips.

Many tow boats are returning to the upper pools light, and the Bertha, Clipper and Monterey went up yesterday. The Crusier and Charles Clark were the only boats south.

The new freight and passenger steamer, Will J. Cummins, will enter the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati trade this week, leaving Pittsburgh next Friday afternoon. Her pilots will be Captain George W. Conant and Charles Corns. The Cummins will be an independent packet, and she is rated as a good low water boat. The boat is due at this port at 10:30 o'clock Friday night, and will take considerable freight on board. Wharfmaster Pilgrim is the agent.

## Stealing Coal.

A number of railroad detectives have been in the city during the past few days, and it is said they are looking after a number of individuals who have been taking coal from the cars along the Horn switch.

Two officers were here yesterday, and went to Wellsville late in the afternoon, after walking the entire length of the company's tracks in the upper part of the city.

## Brought Two Boats.

The steamer Eliza, Wheeling, came to this port this morning with two shanty boats, and tied them to the bank back of the station. When the ferry boat was about to land at Moore's float the newcomers were compelled to drop their craft several feet or suffer considerable damage.

## Prosperity In Steubenville.

Alfred Day and Dorman St. Clair, of Steubenville, were in the city yesterday on business. The gentlemen are connected with the Steubenville Pottery company, and one of them said to a reporter this morning that the plant is running full and has enough orders on hand for a long time.

## Visited the Potteries.

Mrs. W. L. Aull, Mrs. M. A. Ross and Mrs. C. W. Bassett, all of Pittsburgh, were in the city yesterday. They returned to their homes on the 8 o'clock train last evening.

## HAWTHORNE IN BERKSHIRE.

Mountains and valleys, dear ye are to me,  
Your streams wild wandering, ever tranquil lakes,  
And forests that make murmur like the sea,  
And this keen air that from the hurt soul takes  
Its pain and languor! Doubly dear ye are  
For many a lofty memory that grows  
A splendor on these heights. 'Twas you low star,  
That like a dewdrop melts in heaven's rose,  
Dwelt once a starry spirit. There he smote  
Life from the living hills. A little while  
He rested from the raging of the world.  
This Brook of Shadows, whose dark waters  
Purled  
Solace to his deep mind, it felt his smile—  
Haunted, and melancholy, and remote.—R. W. Gilder in Century.

## A LIGHTNING STROKE.

The Many Things It Did Besides Curing Dad's Rheumatism.

"A few years ago Dad Wright of Salvisa, this state, had a very remarkable experience with lightning," said a gentleman from Garrard county, whose stock of good and true stories is always large. "His escape from instant death at the time was miraculous. While hastening on foot through an open field toward his home during a terrific thunderstorm he was struck squarely on the head by an electric bolt. It stripped the hair from one side of his brainpan, tore the clothing from his body and made a crooked black stripe an inch wide down his left side from head to foot. When struck, he bounced several feet in the air and fell back upon the ground as if dead. The shaft entered the earth, throwing up a shower of mud.

"At the time Wright carried in his hip pocket a loaded revolver. Every chamber of the weapon was discharged, the woodwork was burned, and the metal partially fused by the heat. His left shoe was ripped from his foot. The unfortunate man lay senseless and naked for several hours in the drenching rain, but, incredible as it may seem, finally regained partial consciousness and began to stagger uncertainly about over the field. He was in this pitiable condition when discovered.

"He was soon recognized, taken in charge and conducted to his home, where he was clothed and given proper attention.

"As a result of the stroke his teeth and toe nails were loosened, his scalp almost denuded of hair, and his hearing permanently impaired. On the other hand, he reaped an unexpected and decided benefit. For years prior to the occurrence here outlined he had been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, but never afterward felt a twinge of pain from that disease, being completely cured of it by the terrible shock.

"The dark, zigzag streak along the left side of his body, indicating the scarred path of the electric current, could never be altogether removed, although various methods were tried for this purpose. In a very short time Wright was up and around and as cheerful as a bird. From that time forth he was famous in that section as the human lightning rod."—Louisville Post.

## The Old Hegelian's Wit.

A privat docent of Leipzig university called one day on Professor Johann Edward Erdmann at Halle. The aged Hegelian was physically very weak, and he could not rise from the easy chair in which he lay. But under his long white hair the eyes shone full of intelligence.

After conversing for awhile about the professor's timorous history of philosophy, the young man said, half in fun:

"Herr Professor, who don't you carry on your history. You make all the earlier philosophers lead right up to Hegel, and then you end, just as if he were the final thinker, his the conclusion of all philosophy. Don't you think Schopenhauer and the others deserve a volume, or a chapter at least? And how about us younger fellows? We think we are the philosophers, you know."

The old man lifted his head and looked straight and seriously at his visitor.

"Young man," he said, "there is a reason for my silence on you post Hegelians. I do not understand you and your systems. I do not see what you are driving at. In my time the question we asked, the question we lived lives to answer, was, 'What is man?' Your answer to that seems to be 'He was an ape.' "

## Historical and Clerical.

The London Journal of Education publishes the following schoolboy answers, which are warranted genuine. To the question, "What do you know of Lord Wolseley?" the answer was given: "He was a minister of Henry VIII, who exclaimed, 'If I had served my God as I have served my king, I should not have been beheaded!'" The confusion between Wolseley and Wolsey is perhaps not remarkable, but a post mortem speech of this kind deserves notice. A better story, however, is of a definition of "tithes" which will be of special interest to the church and stage guild—"things worn by ladies in circuses and pantomimes."

## After the Concert.

Mr. Wellwood—How did you like Mine. Mebley?

Miss Highrocks—She was wretched. Mr. Wellwood—I'm astonished to hear you say that. I thought she was in fine voice.

Miss Highrocks—Oh, her voice may be good, but I don't believe the gown she wore never could have been made in Paris.—Cleveland Leader.

## Beautiful Winona.

Winona lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle lake) is an attractive summer haven on the Pennsylvania lines near Warsaw, Indiana. As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer school, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona lake, a beautiful sheet of water, include all the comforts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the commodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer school is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season, has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An amphitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing, bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being of the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with 15 day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until Sept. 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until Oct. 31.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer school, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines or to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

## Distinctions.

It is not pretty to say of a woman that she talks too much, but she looks complimented when you tell her that she is a fine conversationalist.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, \$5@96c; No. 2 red, 94@96c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 33@93c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35@95c; high mixed shelled, 34@94c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 33@93c; No. 2 white, clipped, 33@93c; No. 2 white, 32@93c; extra No. 3 white, 31@92c; light mixed, 30@91c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.75@11.00; No. 2, \$8.50@9.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$8.75@7.00;

packing, \$5.50@6.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.25@6.50; wagon hay, \$10.50@11.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80@90c per pair; small, 60@70c per pair; ducks, 65@90c per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 12@13c per pound; old chickens, 11@12c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Eglin prints, 22c; extra creamy, 21@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 17@19c; country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@10c; Ohios, full cream, September, 8@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 14@15c; Limberger, new, 13@14c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12@13c; block Swiss, 13@14c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10@10c; duck eggs, 14@15c; goose eggs, 4@5c.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, about 40 cars on sale; market slow for export grades, while common and good butcher grades were steady at unchanged prices. Supply today light and market steady. We quote prices:

Extra, \$10.00@11.50; prime, \$5.00@5.10; good, \$4.80@5.00; tidy, \$4.65@4.80; fair, \$4.30@4.40;

common, \$3.90@4.20; common to good fat oxen, \$2.50@4.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00@4.30; heifers, \$3.00@4.50; fresh cows and springers, \$2.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts light on Monday, about 22 double deck cars on sale; market ruled steady at about last week's prices. Supply today 3 double-decks; market slow at unchanged prices. We quote: Prime medium weights, \$3.95@4.00; best Yorke, \$3.90@3.95; light Yorke, \$3.80@3.85; heavy hogs, \$3.90@4.00; pigs, as to quality, \$3.40@3.70; good roughs, \$3.20@3.40; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair, 18 loads on sale; market slow on sheep and 15c lower on lambs. Supply today light; market steady. We quote: Choice clipped, \$4.20@4.25; good, \$4.10@4.15; fair, \$3.80@4.00; common, \$3.15@3.65; choice clipped lambs, \$4.70@4.85; common to good, \$4.10@4.65; spring lambs, \$3.00@3.50. Veal calves, \$4.75@5.35; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@4.00.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

HOGS—Market active and strong at \$3.10@3.35.

CATTLE—Market strong at \$2.85@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at \$2.75@4.50. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.50.

NEW YORK, April 19.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, \$1.06@f. o. b. adust.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 37@3c.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 39@4c; No. 2 white, 32@2c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quoted American steers at 9@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market very dull, although prices are steady. Unshorn sheep,

\$7.50; clipped do., \$4.00@4.70.

HOGS—Market steady \$5.90@6.13.

CINCINNATI, April 19.

HOGS—Market active and strong at \$3.10@3.35.

CATTLE—Market strong at \$2.85@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at \$2.75@4.50. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.50.

NEW YORK, April 19.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, \$1.06@f. o. b. adust.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 37@3c.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 39@4c; No. 2 white, 32@2c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quoted American steers at 9@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market very dull, although prices are steady. Unshorn sheep,

\$7.50; clipped do., \$4.00@4.70.

HOGS—Market steady \$5.90@6.13.

## UNION LABELS.

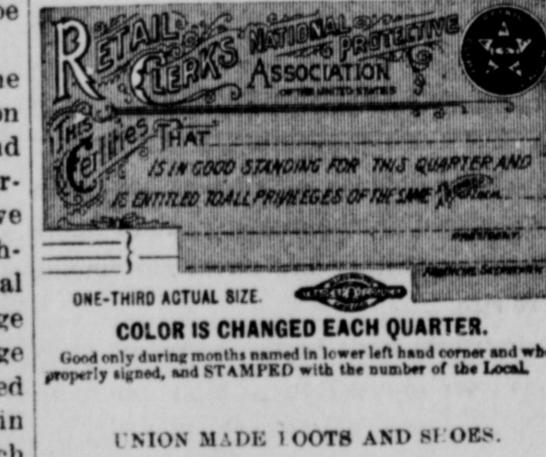
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

## PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



# ONLY CASH ACCEPTED

**Mayor Bough Will Take No Promises**

## IN SETTLEMENT FOR FINES

A pair of drunks came up for sentence today, and the \$5 and costs rule was enforced—complaints do not change the new official's mind.

Mayor Bough had two offenders before him this morning and both were released upon the payment of fines.

The first to be heard was David Wooley, who was arrested by Officer Grim, and taken to jail in the patrol, where he was charged with being drunk by Chief Johnson. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and added that he didn't see any other way out of the trouble. He paid \$9.60 and was released. To a reporter he said: "I'm going to join the temperance force, as I think that will keep me out of this thing of paying fines."

Jeff Childers was next. He was arrested on a like charge by Officer Terrence, and given a ride in the patrol. The affidavit was signed by Chief Johnson and a fine of \$9.60 was imposed. He was rescued by friends.

Mayor Bough said today that heavy fines are imposed to make the younger set stay away from city hall. It is a good plan to make them fear the law.

Many offenders say their fines are heavy, but the mayor does not change his mind very often, and they are compelled to pay up or stay in jail. No one has been released on a promise since the mayor took his seat.

## THAT NEW ROAD.

**Pennsylvania Engineers Are Making an Important Survey.**

Engineer McConnell, of the Pennsylvania company, together with his assistants, J. D. Keith and Will Hill, came from Steubenville this morning and went direct to the Southside.

They are making surveys for the new Hancock county road and incidentally taking some levels for the company. The work will require a week or ten days to complete.

## On the River.

The river is falling at this place and at headwaters, and the marks today register 9 feet.

The Queen City will be down tonight and the Urania and Ben Hur were up today. All the boats had good trips.

Many tow boats are returning to the upper pools light, and the Bertha, Clipper and Monterey went up yesterday. The Crusader and Charles Clark were the only boats south.

The new freight and passenger steamer, Will J. Cummins, will enter the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati trade this week, leaving Pittsburgh next Friday afternoon. Her pilots will be Captain George W. Conant and Charles Corns. The Cummins will be an independent packet, and she is rated as a good low water boat. The boat is due at this port at 10:30 o'clock Friday night, and will take considerable freight on board. Wharfmaster Pilgrim is the agent.

## Stealing Coal.

A number of railroad detectives have been in the city during the past few days, and it is said they are looking after a number of individuals who have been taking coal from the cars along the Horn switch.

Two officers were here yesterday, and went to Wellsville late in the afternoon, after walking the entire length of the company's tracks in the upper part of the city.

## Brought Two Boats.

The steamer Eliza, Wheeling, came to this port this morning with two shanty boats, and tied them to the bank back of the station. When the ferry boat was about to land at Moore's float the newcomers were compelled to drop their craft several feet or suffer considerable damage.

## Prosperity In Steubenville.

Alfred Day and Dorman St. Clair, of Steubenville, were in the city yesterday on business. The gentlemen are connected with the Steubenville Pottery company, and one of them said to a reporter this morning that the plant is running full and has enough orders on hand for a long time.

## Visited the Potteries.

Mrs. W. L. Aull, Mrs. M. A. Ross and Mrs. C. W. Bassett, all of Pittsburgh, were in the city yesterday. They returned to their homes on the 8 o'clock train last evening.

## HAWTHORNE IN BERKSHIRE.

Mountains and valleys, dear ye are to me,  
Your streams wild wandering, ever tranquil lakes.  
And forests that make murmur like the sea,  
And this keen air that from the hurt soul takes  
Its pain and languor! Doubly dear ye are  
For many a lofty memory that grows  
A splendor on these heights. 'Neath yon low star,  
That like a dewdrop melts in heaven's rose,  
Dwelt once a starry spirit. There he smote  
Life from the living hills. A little while  
He rested from the raging of the world.  
This Brook of Shadows, whose dark waters  
purled  
Solace to his deep mind, it felt his smile—  
Haunted, and melancholy, and remote.—  
R. W. Gilder in Century.

## A LIGHTNING STROKE.

**The Many Things It Did Besides Curing Dad's Rheumatism.**

"A few years ago Dad Wright of Salvisa, this state, had a very remarkable experience with lightning," said a gentleman from Garrard county, whose stock of good and true stories is always large. "His escape from instant death at the time was miraculous. While hastening on foot through an open field toward his home during a terrific thunderstorm he was struck squarely on the head by an electric bolt. It stripped the hair from one side of his brainpan, tore the clothing from his body and made a crooked black stripe an inch wide down his left side from head to foot. When struck, he bounced several feet in the air and fell back upon the ground as if dead. The shaft entered the earth, throwing up a shower of mud.

"At the time Wright carried in his hip pocket a loaded revolver. Every chamber of the weapon was discharged, the woodwork was burned, and the metal partially fused by the heat. His left shoe was ripped from his foot. The unfortunate man lay senseless and naked for several hours in the drenching rain, but, incredible as it may seem, finally regained partial consciousness and began to stagger uncertainly about over the field. He was in this pitiable condition when discovered.

"He was soon recognized, taken in charge and conducted to his home, where he was clothed and given proper attention.

"As a result of the stroke his teeth and toe nails were loosened, his scalp almost denuded of hair, and his hearing permanently impaired. On the other hand, he reaped an unexpected and decided benefit. For years prior to the occurrence here outlined he had been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, but never afterward felt a twinge of pain from that disease, being completely cured of it by the terrible shock.

"The dark, zigzag streak along the left side of his body, indicating the scarred path of the electric current, could never be altogether removed, although various methods were tried for this purpose. In a very short time Wright was up and around and as cheerful as a bird. From that time forth he was famous in that section as the human lightning rod."—Louisville Post.

## The Old Hegelian's Wit.

A privat docent of Leipsic university called one day on Professor Johann Edward Erdmann at Halle. The aged Hegelian was physically very weak, and he could not rise from the easy chair in which he lay. But under his long white hair the eyes shone full of intelligence.

After conversing for awhile about the professor's timorously long history of philosophy, the young man said, half in fun:

"Herr Professor, who don't you carry on your history. You make all the earlier philosophers lead right up to Hegel, and then you end, just as if he were the final thinker, his the conclusion of all philosophy. Don't you think Schopenhauer and the others deserve a volume, or a chapter at least? And how about us younger fellows? We think we are the philosophers, you know."

The old man lifted his head and looked straight and seriously at his visitor.

"Young man," he said, "there is a reason for my silence on you post Hegelians. I do not understand you and your systems. I do not see what you are driving at. In my time the question we asked, the question we lived lives to answer, was, 'What is man?' Your answer to that seems to be 'He was an ape.'

## Historical and Clerical.

The London Journal of Education publishes the following schoolboy answers, which are warranted genuine. To the question, "What do you know of Lord Wolsey?" the answer was given: "He was a minister of Henry VIII, who exclaimed, 'If I had served my God as I have served my king, I should not have been beheaded!'" The confusion between Wolsey and Wolsey is perhaps not remarkable, but a post mortem speech of this kind deserves notice. A better story, however, is of a definition of "tithes" which will be of special interest to the church and stage guild—"things worn by ladies in circuses and pantomimes."

## After the Concert.

Mr. Wellwood—How did you like Miss Mebley?

Miss Highrocks—She was wretched. Mr. Wellwood—I'm astonished to hear you say that. I thought she was in fine voice.

Miss Highrocks—Oh, her voice may be good. I think it is, even though the gown she wore never could have been made in Paris.—Cleveland Leader.

## Beautiful Winona.

Winona lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle lake) is an attractive summer haven on the Pennsylvania lines near Warsaw, Indiana. As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer school, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona lake, a beautiful sheet of water, include all the comforts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the commodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer school is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season, has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An amphitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing, bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being of the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with 15 day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until Sept. 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until Oct. 31.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer school, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines or to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Distinctions.

It is not pretty to say of a woman that she talks too much, but she looks complimented when you tell her that she is a fine conversationalist.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

**WHEAT**—No. 1 red, 95@96c; No. 2 red, 94@95c.

**CORN**—No. 2 yellow ear, 38@39c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35@35@9c; high mixed shelled, 34@34@9c.

**OATS**—No. 1 white oats, 33@34@; No. 2 white, clipped, 33@33@9c; No. 2 white, 33@3@9c; extra No. 3 white, 31@32@; light mixed, 30@30@9c.

**HAY**—No. 1 timothy, \$10.75@11.00; No. 2, \$8.50@9.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$8.75@7.00; packing, \$5.50@6.10c; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.25@6.50; wagon hay, \$10.50@11.00 for timothy.

**POULTRY**—Live—Large chickens, 80@90c per pair; small, 60@70c per pair; ducks, 80@90c per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 12@13c per pound; old chickens, 11@12c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 8@9c.

**CHEESE**—New York, full cream, new make, 9@10c@10c; Ohio, full cream, September, 8@9c@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 14@15c; Limberger, new, 13@14c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12@13c; block Swiss, 13@14c.

**EGGS**—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10@10c@12c; duck eggs, 14@15c; goose eggs, 40c.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

**CATTLE**—Receipts fair on Monday, about 40 cars on sale; market slow for export grades, while common and good butcher grades were steady at unchanged prices. Supply today light and market steady. We quote prices:

Extra, \$5.10@5.15; prime, \$5.03@5.10; good, \$4.88@5.00; tidy, \$4.65@4.80; fair, \$4.30@4.60;

common, \$3.93@4.20; common to good fat oxen, \$2.50@4.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00@4.30; heifers, \$3.00@4.50; fresh cows and springers, \$2.00@3.00.

**HOGS**—Receipts light on Monday, about 22 double deck cars on sale; market ruled steady at about last week's prices. Supply today 3 double-decks; market slow at unchanged prices. We quote: Prime medium weights, \$3.95@4.00; best Yorkers, \$3.90@3.95; light Yorkers, \$3.80@3.85; heavy hogs, \$3.90@4.00; pigs, as to quality, \$3.40@3.70; good roughs, \$3.20@3.40; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Supply on Monday fair, 18 loads on sale; market slow on sheep and 15 lower on lambs. Supply today light; market steady. We quote: Choice clipped sheep, \$4.20@4.25; good, \$4.10@4.15; fair, \$3.80@4.00; common, \$3.15@3.65; choice clipped lambs, \$4.70@4.85; common to good, \$4.10@4.65; spring lambs, \$3.00@3.60. Veal calves, \$4.75@5.35; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@4.00.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

**HOGS**—Market active and strong at \$3.10@3.15.

**CATTLE**—Market strong at \$2.85@2.75.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Market for sheep strong at \$2.75@2.50. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.50.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

**WHEAT**—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 1.05@1.05f. o. b. afloat.

**CORN**—Spot market firm; No. 2, 37@38c.

**OATS**—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 30@31c; No. 2 white, 32@33c.

**CATTLE**—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9@10c@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@8@9c per pound.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Market very dull, although prices are steady. Unshorn sheep, 12@13c per pound; lambs, 14@15c per pound.

**HOGS**—Market steady \$3.90@4.15.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

**WHEAT**—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 1.05@1.05f. o. b. afloat.

**CORN**—Spot market firm; No. 2, 37@38c.

**OATS**—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 30@31c; No. 2 white, 32@33c.

**CATTLE**—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9@10c@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@8@9c per pound.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Market very dull, although prices are steady. Unshorn sheep, 12@13c per pound; lambs, 14@15c per pound.

**HOGS**—Market steady \$3.90@4.15.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

**WHEAT**—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 1.05@1.05f. o. b. afloat.

**CORN**—Spot market firm; No. 2, 37@38c.

**OATS**—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 30@31c; No. 2 white, 32@33c.

**CATTLE**—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9@10c@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@8@9c per pound.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Market very dull, although prices are steady. Unshorn sheep, 12@13c per pound; lambs, 14@15c per pound.

**HOGS**—Market steady \$3.90@4.15.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

**WHEAT**—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 1.05@1.05f. o. b. afloat.

**CORN**—Spot market firm; No. 2, 37@38c.

# TO VOTE IN THE FIELD

Arrangements Made For Ohio Troops.

## WILL HAVE REGULAR ELECTIONS

If a Bill Now Before the Legislature Becomes a Law—It Contains Provisions Which Will Allow the Soldier Boys Some Spirited Campaigns.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—[Special]—Senator Alexander has introduced a bill which, if enacted into a law, will enable Ohio soldiers in the field in event of war with Spain to exercise the right of suffrage.

It provides that on the day of any general election for county or state officers or for representatives in congress or presidential electors, that a poll shall be opened for each company at the headquarters of the captain or other commanding officer, at which any elector who shall be within two miles of such quarters on the day of the election can vote. Officers other than those of the company and voters absent on detached duty may vote at such polls as may be most convenient to them, and if there are 20 or more of them at any one place, they can open a poll and conduct an election in the same manner as the company at headquarters.

The polls are required to be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. The judges and clerks of election are required to be selected viva voce by those present at the time of the opening of the polls. Provision is made for challenging those who offer to vote in order to test their qualifications, and the returns of the election are required to be made to the secretary of state and deputy supervisors as now required by law. The state supervisor is required to furnish forms, pollbooks, tallysheets and other necessary blanks for the conduct of the election.

The general statute applying to registration precincts will apply to Ohio soldiers when in the field, as they can register by affidavit as in the case of absent voters. The bill was drawn by Secretary of State Kinney, and modeled after the laws in existence for a similar purpose during the war.

## GREENHOUSES.

**Mr. John Brookes Has Gone Into the Floral Business.**

Mr. John Brookes, well and favorably known in East Liverpool, will cater to lovers of flowers and plants, as he has erected three fine greenhouses on Trenton street, and stands prepared to furnish the public anything in the floral line. He has now on hand the very choicest geraniums, verbenas, fuchsias, lantanas, heliotropes, double petunias, and others, too numerous to mention. Don't fail to call on Mr. Brookes, as he will please you in plants and prices. \*

## THE WEATHER

Has Been Delaying the Improvement of Huston Road.

The work of improving Huston road will be commenced as soon as the weather is in shape to allow the employment of a force regularly.

It is expected that other improvements contemplated by the city will be pushed through as rapidly as possible in order that all will be completed before the beginning of unfavorable weather next fall. Council has some important work in contemplation.

## LOST HIS UMBRELLA.

Some One Thought the Soldier Would Not Need It.

Sergeant Trump, of Company E, entered the postoffice yesterday evening, and put down his umbrella. Being in a hurry he walked out without the useful article, but before he had gone half a square discovered his loss. Returning at once to the office he found that some one had preceeded him. The umbrella was gone.

## An Unclaimed Trunk.

On the outbound platform of the freight depot stands a trunk that is almost an eyesore. It has been there almost a year. No one has claimed it, and how it came to be there is not known. The trunk is a large one, and is filled with clothing of all descriptions. It is probable it will be sent to headquarters with the next lot of unclaimed freight.

## Going to a Meeting.

Robert Bursner will leave the first of the week for New York City, where he will attend a meeting of the National R. Thomas & Sons.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

## A DEVOTED PIGEON.

**She Broke Through a Wall to Saeer Her Nesting.**

In the animal kingdom there are many strong examples of mother love, and the birds are particularly noted for displaying it. A remarkable instance of this maternal instinct was recently noticed near Elwood, Ind. A mother pigeon whose young one had mysteriously disappeared searched unceasingly for weeks for the little one, and one day last December she was seen flying violently against the side of a frame building in the city.

Each time she came in contact with the house she chipped off a small bit of wood with her bill. For nearly two days the old bird kept this practice up, often during that time falling exhausted from the repeated shocks and fatigue. In the afternoon of the second day she had pecked a hole in the wall, the wood of which was old and soft from the weather. This hole was large enough to admit a man's head, and through this the mother bird went and came.

Every time she entered she carried grain or seeds or grass. Some curious people investigated the hole while she was absent, and there they found the little lost pigeon, just below the hole, wedged in between the weatherboards. For two days more the bird continued to bring the little one food, and would stay fluttering near the hole, chirruping and trying to cheer the little prisoner up. Many times it entered and seemed to be trying to extricate its young one, but it could not succeed in doing so, try as it would. The prisoner had flown into the building, which was empty, and managed to get between the weatherboarding, near the top of the inside. Falling a considerable distance, it lodged in the narrow space, which did not permit it to use its wings in rising again. Its plaints had reached the mother, and she, not being able to reach it from the inside, had cut through from the out. An admiring man thrust his hand through the hole and brought out the fluttering young thing, to the great delight of the anxious mamma bird.—Chicago Chronicle.

## BREEDS SNAKES TO SELL.

**The Peculiar Discovery Made by an Englishman in India.**

The bounty given by the Indian government for snakes' heads in order to exterminate these reptiles has led to a few of the dishonest natives breeding them for a living.

An Englishman recently traveling through central India made a peculiar discovery.

In the heart of a dense jungle he came across a rude hut, and close at hand was a large pit covered with a tight fitting wooden cover. He found the occupants of the hut, two disreputable looking natives, and asked them the meaning of the peculiar pit.

They informed him that they were breeders of snakes and put them in the pit, the bottom of which was covered over with dried grass and leaves.

They kept the snakes there some six months, feeding them on all kinds of small animals and birds.

They then filled a large earthen pot with poisonous herbs, lighted it, lowered it into the pit and secured the tight fitting wooden cover, and thus smothered the reptiles.

The cover was allowed to remain on for a few days. It was then removed and the snakes were taken out by means of a long pole with a spike at the end of it.

Their heads were then cut off, and one of the rogues set out for the nearest government agency to obtain the bounty, while the other one caught fresh snakes for the pit.

The snakes very often devoured one another, but the mothers generally managed to bring up their young, though it was a marvel they bred at all in such a place, it being, one would think, contrary to their nature.—London Correspondence.

## The Shah's Turkish Ambassador.

His excellency Mirza Mahmoud Khan, the shah's ambassador at Constantinople, holds his distinguished office upon conditions which are quite without precedent in the diplomatic world. The Lord of the Lion and the Sun does not devote a penny of his revenue to maintaining a representative at Stamboul. He has in that city about 15,000 subjects, and these are duly taxed for the purpose. Mirza Mahmoud has no reason to complain of the arrangement, for by the help of half a dozen ablebodied collectors he secures an income of about £20,000. True, he is compelled to hand over £4,000 yearly to his colleague at Vienna, but the balance enables him to live very comfortably. The contributors, however, insist upon his spending a certain amount on hospitality, and whenever he gives a dinner party to the corps diplomatique a committee of taxpayers is posted in an anteroom, whence they can satisfy themselves that their ambassador does the thing in proper style and keeps up the dignity of the nation.—London Chronicle.

## A Division of Recreation.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, it seems to me you are very stingy in taking that new novel yourself before anybody else in the family has had a chance even to

Mr. Chugwater—What are you kicking about? There's the second volume. Can't you read that while I'm going through the first?—Chicago Tribune.

## INTELLECTUAL ANTS.

THEY ARE SAID TO BE THE MOST INTELLIGENT OF INSECTS.

**They Have Political and Social Organizations That May Be Likened to Those of Man—Some Work, While Others Do No Labor, but Live Sumptuously.**

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise," said Solomon over 3,000 years ago, and the researches of modern naturalists have only confirmed the excellence of the wise man's advice in holding up the ant as an example for man, for among invertebrate animals the ant holds the same position that man does among the vertebrate. The ant is the most intelligent of all insects.

Ants are truly wonderful insects. They build houses, train soldiers, enslave ants and other insects inferior to themselves; they are capable agriculturists, for they keep a species of milk kine, clear the ground, sow grain, reap and gather into barns. They are social insects, and in many respects are examples in miniature of man. They have their monarchs, pride themselves on their aristocracy, and also indulge to excess in intoxicating liquors.

Ants are divided into three classes—males, females (or queens) and neuters (workers). The two former are winged, and their sole duty in life is to multiply their species. Immediately after pairing the male ants die, and the queens, renouncing the pomps and vanities of this world, henceforward devote themselves to the duties of maternity. To the lot of the neuters falls all the work. Some of them are told off to wait on the queens, whom they feed and care for with the greatest attention. Each batch of eggs, as soon as they are laid, are carried away and deposited in the hatching chambers open to the rays of the sun. The workers nurse the ant babies when they appear, putting them in the warm upper galleries by day and removing them at night into the snugger lower chambers.

After several months' careful nursing and feeding, the larva passes into the pupa stage, and spins itself into a cocoon, from which it emerges a full-grown ant. It is these cocoons that are sold as "ants' eggs;" the real eggs are so minute that even the ants themselves could not pick them up in their mandibles were not several fastened together by a natural gum. Queen ants, according to Sir John Lubbock, live as long as ten years, while Dr. Dallinger states that worker ants live from four to six years. The queen ants are treated with the utmost reverence, and while the corpse of a worker ant is usually immediately disposed of the body of a queen is often preserved as long as 18 months after its death.

The ant has three simple and two compound eyes, the latter consisting of from 250 to 1,200 lenses each. In passing, it may be mentioned that the ordinary house fly has 4,000 lenses, the gadfly 11,000 and the dragon fly 20,000 lenses to each eye. Physically, as well as intellectually, ants are the giants of the insect world; they can easily carry even ten times their own weight.

The ant houses are most marvelous examples of construction. Part of the nest is above the ground and part below it. These houses are often 40 stories in height, and are built of stones, leaves, sticks and earth. The subterranean part is honeycombed into passages and cells and all the tunnels and galleries run into one common center—the public hall of the ant colony. The government is a republic, and various colonies have been known to mass together for the purpose of defense. A Swiss scientist has discovered a regular empire of ants, covering an area of 200 square yards, and containing 200 colonies or republics with a population of 40,000,000 ants.

There are many species of ants which are incapable of managing their own nests or of rearing their young, and these in consequence impress into their service the workers of other species of ants and leave all the rough work to their captives. Periodically the master ants set off on a slave hunting expedition. They find out the nest of a special ant whose aid they need. They raid it and, overcoming its defenders, enter and bear off triumphantly the pupae. These are carried to the masters' nest, where they are speedily hatched, and knowing no other home and forced by instinct to work they toil industriously for their masters. So lazy and dependent upon their willing slaves do the master ants become that at length they are unable to feed themselves. Food has been placed before these lords of the ant creation, and they would not even take the trouble to eat. Then some slave ants were introduced. They tidied up the place and fed their masters.

The ants have some method of knowing members of their own tribe. If an ant is put into a strange colony, it is instantly killed as an intruder, while if one is taken from its home and restored to it after a long lapse of time it is immediately welcomed and recognized. Sir John Lubbock took 12 ants, 6 from each of two different colonies, and made them drunk. Then they were all put back into one of the colonies. The ants inspected them, carried away their com-

panions, and then recovered, while the foreigners were dropped into the water. A large dead fly was put on the table, and one

ant immediately went over and purred at it, but found himself unable to move it. He then went away, and speedily returned with three companions, and by their united efforts the fly was carried away.

It has long been known that some species of ants are in the habit of acting in exactly the same manner as man in keeping insect cows for the sake of the milk they supply. The ordinary green fly, or aphis, is to the ant what the cow is to man. This green fly is capable of exuding from two nipplelike projections a sort of liquid gum, of which ants are extremely fond.

## Our Kin Across the Sea.

The mode of sending the message of condolence to the president of the United States regarding the Maine disaster was discussed by the Australian premier now in Melbourne before it was dispatched. One or two of the prime ministers held that it should be sent through one of the governors and the secretary for the colonies, but Mr. Reid brushed such arguments aside. The people of the United States, he contended, were not "foreigners" in the sense that those of France or Russia were, but our kith and kin, so he decided to send the message direct to President McKinley.—Melbourne Herald.

## Appropriate.

"Oh, papa, Miss Higher met with an embarrassing accident last evening!"

"What was that?"

"She was singing 'The Cows Are In the Corn,' and her voice got husky."—Brooklyn Life.

What was formerly a quill pen factory at Paris is now devoted to the manufacture of quill toothpicks and turns out 20,000,000 yearly.

## WANTED.

**WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 137 Jefferson street.**

**GENTS WANTED:—MURAT HALSTEAD'S Great War Book, "Our Country in War." All about Cuba, Spain, Maine Disaster, armies, navies and coast defences of United States, Spain and all nations. Over 500 pages, magnificently illustrated. One agent sold \$9 in one day; others making \$39 per day. Most liberal terms guaranteed, 20 days credit, prices low, freight paid. Handsome outfit free. Send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.**

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR downstairs work. Wages \$3 per week. Apply to Mrs. F. A. Sebring, Jefferson and Third streets.**

**WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK** Must be experienced. Good wages paid. Inquire Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Thompson Place.

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE—HOUSE END LOT CORNER** of Forest and College streets. Water through house. For full particulars, address W. W. Bridge, 188 Third street.

**FOR SALE—A 4-ROOMED HOUSE WITH** lot 40x100, on Lincoln avenue. Price, \$2,350. Apply to J. P. Hanlon, 315 Lincoln avenue.

## FOR RENT.

**FOR RENT—I HAVE DESIRABLE DESK** room for rent. For particulars, apply at NEWS REVIEW office.

**FOR RENT—THE STORE ROOM CORNER** of Fourth and Market streets now occupied by E. Zink. Possession given April 1. Inquire of C. C. Thompson.

## LOST.

**LOST—BANGLE, THREE SILVER FIVE** cent pieces and two three cent pieces. Finder please return to this office and be rewarded.

## BATH ROOMS.

Hot and cold water, with nicest appliances for comfort and luxury.

## O. K. BARBER SHOP,

222 Washington street.

H. A. MOWS L

LODGE RIDDLE

## MOWLS & RIDDLE,

ATTORNEYS

AT LAW,

HUSTON BLOCK.

LISBON, OHIO

**Dr. J. N. VODREY**

DENTIST,

Room 4, Porter Building,

DIAMOND.

## CARPET WEAVING.

I weave carpets to order on short notice, and good work done. Come and see me, or drop me a postal and I will call. C. W. Aveman, 341 Walnut St., near Calcutta road.

## Dr. Geo. D. Arnum,

Surgeon Dentist,

Specialties: Crown and Bridge Work, and Preservation of the Natural Teeth.

Syndicate Bldg., Sixth St.

620 Main Street.

Telephone 130-3.

Get it.

THE NEWS REVIEW

## Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

## Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time.

| Westward. | 3:35 | 3:37 | 3:39 | 3:41 | 3:50 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

<tbl\_r cells="6" ix

# TO VOTE IN THE FIELD

Arrangements Made For Ohio Troops.

## WILL HAVE REGULAR ELECTIONS

If a Bill Now Before the Legislature Becomes a Law—It Contains Provisions Which Will Allow the Soldier Boys Some Spirited Campaigns.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—[Special]—Senator Alexander has introduced a bill which, if enacted into a law, will enable Ohio soldiers in the field in event of war with Spain to exercise the right of suffrage.

It provides that on the day of any general election for county or state officers or for representatives in congress or presidential electors, that a poll shall be opened for each company at the headquarters of the captain or other commanding officer, at which any elector who shall be within two miles of such quarters on the day of the election can vote. Officers other than those of the company and voters absent on detached duty may vote at such polls as may be most convenient to them, and if there are 20 or more of them at any one place, they can open a poll and conduct an election in the same manner as the company at headquarters.

The polls are required to be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. The judges and clerks of election are required to be selected *viva voce* by those present at the time of the opening of the polls. Provision is made for challenging those who offer to vote in order to test their qualifications, and the returns of the election are required to be made to the secretary of state and deputy supervisors as now required by law. The state supervisor is required to furnish forms, pollbooks, tallysheets and other necessary blanks for the conduct of the election.

The general statute applying to registration precincts will apply to Ohio soldiers when in the field, as they can register by affidavit as in the case of absent voters. The bill was drawn by Secretary of State Kinney, and modeled after the laws in existence for a similar purpose during the war.

## GREENHOUSES.

Mr. John Brookes Has Gone Into the Floral Business.

Mr. John Brookes, well and favorably known in East Liverpool, will cater to lovers of flowers and plants, as he has erected three fine greenhouses on Trentvale street, and stands prepared to furnish the public anything in the floral line. He has now on hand the very choicest geraniums, verbenas, fuchsias, lantanas, heliotropes, double petunias, and others, too numerous to mention. Don't fail to call on Mr. Brookes, as he will please you in plants and prices. \*

## THE WEATHER

Has Been Delaying the Improvement of Huston Road.

The work of improving Huston road will be commenced as soon as the weather is in shape to allow the employment of a force regularly.

It is expected that other improvements contemplated by the city will be rushed through as rapidly as possible in order that all will be completed before the beginning of unfavorable weather next fall. Council has some important work in contemplation.

## LOST HIS UMBRELLA.

Some One Thought the Soldier Would Not Need It.

Sergeant Trump, of Company E, entered the postoffice yesterday evening, and put down his umbrella. Being in a hurry he walked out without the useful article, but before he had gone half a square discovered his loss. Returning stile to the office he found that some one had preceded him. The umbrella was gone.

## An Unclaimed Trunk.

On the outbound platform of the freight depot stands a trunk that is almost an eyesore. It has been there almost a year. No one has claimed it, and how it came to be there is not known. The trunk is a large one, and is filled with clothing of all descriptions. It is probable it will be sent to headquarters with the next lot of unclaimed freight.

## Going to a Meeting.

Robert Bursner will leave the first of the week for New York City, where he will attend a meeting of the National R. Thomas & Sons.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

## A DEVOTED PIGEON.

She Broke Through a Wall to Succor Her Nestling.

In the animal kingdom there are many strong examples of mother love, and the birds are particularly noted for displaying it. A remarkable instance of this maternal instinct was recently noticed near Elwood, Ind. A mother pigeon whose young one had mysteriously disappeared searched unceasingly for weeks for the little one, and one day last December she was seen flying violently against the side of a frame building in the city.

Each time she came in contact with the house she chipped off a small bit of wood with her bill. For nearly two days the old bird kept this practice up, often during that time falling exhausted from the repeated shocks and fatigue. In the afternoon of the second day she had pecked a hole in the wall, the wood of which was old and soft from the weather. This hole was large enough to admit a man's head, and through this the mother bird went and came.

Every time she entered she carried grain or seeds or grass. Some curious people investigated the hole while she was absent, and there they found the little lost pigeon, just below the hole, wedged in between the weatherboards. For two days more the bird continued to bring the little one food, and would stay fluttering near the hole, chirruping and trying to cheer the little prisoner up. Many times it entered and seemed to be trying to extricate its young one, but it could not succeed in doing so, try as it would. The prisoner had flown into the building, which was empty, and managed to get between the weatherboarding, near the top of the inside. Falling a considerable distance, it lodged in the narrow space, which did not permit it to use its wings in rising again. Its plaints had reached the mother, and she, not being able to reach it from the inside, had cut through from the out. An admiring man thrust his hand through the hole and brought out the fluttering young thing, to the great delight of the anxious mamma bird.—Chicago Chronicle.

## BREEDS SNAKES TO SELL.

The Peculiar Discovery Made by an Englishman in India.

The bounty given by the Indian government for snakes' heads in order to exterminate these reptiles has led to a few of the dishonest natives breeding them for a living.

An Englishman recently traveling through central India made a peculiar discovery.

In the heart of a dense jungle he came across a rude hut, and close at hand was a large pit covered with a tight fitting wooden cover. He found the occupants of the hut, two disreputable looking natives, and asked them the meaning of the peculiar pit.

They informed him that they were breeders of snakes and put them in the pit, the bottom of which was covered over with dried grass and leaves.

They kept the snakes there some six months, feeding them on all kinds of small animals and birds.

They then filled a large earthen pot with poisonous herbs, lighted it, lowered it into the pit and secured the tight fitting wooden cover, and thus smothered the reptiles.

The cover was allowed to remain on for a few days. It was then removed and the snakes were taken out by means of a long pole with a spike at the end of it.

Their heads were then cut off, and one of the rogues set out for the nearest government agency to obtain the bounty, while the other one caught fresh snakes for the pit.

The snakes very often devoured one another, but the mothers generally managed to bring up their young, though it was a marvel they bred at all in such a place, it being, one would think, contrary to their nature.—London Correspondence.

## The Shah's Turkish Ambassador.

His excellency Mirza Mahmoud Khan, the shah's ambassador at Constantinople, holds his distinguished office upon conditions which are quite without precedent in the diplomatic world. The Lord of the Lion and the Sun does not devote a penny of his revenue to maintaining a representative at Stamboul. He has in that city about 15,000 subjects, and these are duly taxed for the purpose. Mirza Mahmoud has no reason to complain of the arrangement, for by the help of half a dozen ablebodied collectors he secures an income of about £20,000. True, he is compelled to hand over £4,000 yearly to his colleague at Vienna, but the balance enables him to live very comfortably. The contributors, however, insist upon his spending a certain amount on hospitality, and whenever he gives a dinner party to the corps diplomatique a committee of taxpayers is posted in an anteroom, whence they can satisfy themselves that their ambassador does the thing in proper style and keeps up the dignity of the nation.—London Chronicle.

## A Division of Recreation.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, it seems to me you are very stingy in taking that new novel yourself before anybody else in the family has had a chance even to

Mr. Chugwater—What are you kicking about? There's the second volume. Can't you read that while I'm going through the first?—Chicago Tribune.

## INTELLECTUAL ANTS.

THEY ARE SAID TO BE THE MOST INTELLIGENT OF INSECTS.

They Have Political and Social Organizations That May Be Likened to Those of Man—Some Work, While Others Do No Labor, but Live Sumptuously.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise," said Solomon over 3,000 years ago, and the researchers of modern naturalists have only confirmed the excellence of the wise man's advice in holding up the ant as an example for man, for among invertebrate animals the ant holds the same position that man does among the vertebrates. The ant is the most intellectual of all insects.

Ants are truly wonderful insects. They build houses, train soldiers, enslave ants and other insects inferior to themselves; they are capable agriculturists, for they keep a species of milk kine, clear the ground, sow grain, reap and gather into barns. They are social insects, and in many respects are examples in miniature of man. They have their monarchs, pride themselves on their aristocracy, and also indulge in excess in intoxicating liquors.

Ants are divided into three classes—males, females (or queens) and neuters (workers). The two former are winged, and their sole duty in life is to multiply their species. Immediately after pairing the male ants die, and the queens, renouncing the pomps and vanities of this world, henceforward devote themselves to the duties of maternity. To the lot of the neuters falls all the work. Some of them are told off to wait on the queens, whom they feed and care for with the greatest attention. Each batch of eggs, as soon as they are laid, are carried away and deposited in the hatching chambers open to the rays of the sun. The workers nurse the ant babies when they appear, putting them in the warm upper galleries by day and removing them at night into the snugger lower chambers.

After several months' careful nursing and feeding, the larva passes into the pupa stage, and spins itself into a cocoon, from which it emerges a full grown ant. It is these cocoons that are sold as "ants' eggs;" the real eggs are so minute that even the ants themselves could not pick them up in their mandibles were not several fastened together by a natural gum. Queen ants, according to Sir John Lubbock, live as long as ten years, while Dr. Dallinger states that worker ants live from four to six years. The queen ants are treated with the utmost reverence, and while the corpse of a worker ant is usually immediately disposed of the body of a queen is often preserved as long as 18 months after its death.

The ant has three simple and two compound eyes, the latter consisting of from 250 to 1,200 lenses each. In passing, it may be mentioned that the ordinary house fly has 4,000 lenses, the gadfly 11,000 and the dragon fly 20,000 lenses to each eye. Physically, as well as intellectually, ants are the giants of the insect world; they can easily carry even ten times their own weight.

The ant houses are most marvelous examples of construction. Part of the nest is above the ground and part below it. These houses are often 40 stories in height, and are built of stones, leaves, sticks and earth. The subterranean part is honeycombed into passages and cells and all the tunnels and galleries run into one common center—the public hall of the ant colony. The government is a republic, and various colonies have been known to mass together for the purpose of defense. A Swiss scientist has discovered a regular empire of ants, covering an area of 200 square yards, and containing 200 colonies or republics with a population of 40,000,000 ants.

There are many species of ants which are incapable of managing their own nests or of rearing their young, and these in consequence impress into their service the workers of other species of ants and leave all the rough work to their captives. Periodically the master ants set off on a slave hunting expedition. They find out the nest of a special ant whose aid they need. They raid it and, overcoming its defenders, enter and bear off triumphantly the pupae. These are carried to the masters' nest, where they are speedily hatched, and knowing no other home are forced by instinct to work they toil industriously for their masters. So lazy and dependent upon their willing slaves do the master ants become that at length they are unable to feed themselves. Food has been placed before these lords of the ant creation, and they would not even take the trouble to eat. Then some slave ants were introduced. They tidied up the place and fed their masters.

The ants have some method of knowing members of their own tribe. If an ant is put into a strange colony, it is instantly killed as an intruder, while if one is taken from its home and restored to it after a long lapse of time it is immediately welcomed and recognized. Sir John Lubbock took 12 ants, 6 from each of two different colonies, and made them drunk. Then they were all put back into one of the colonies. The ants inspected them, carried away their com-

panions immediately went over and pained at it, but found himself unable to move it. He then went away, and speedily returned with three companions, and by their united efforts the fly was carried away.

It has long been known that some species of ants are in the habit of acting in exactly the same manner as man in keeping insect cows for the sake of the milk they supply. The ordinary green fly, or aphid, is to the ant what the cow is to man. This green fly is capable of exuding from two nipplelike projections a sort of liquid gum, of which ants are extremely fond.

## Our Kin Across the Sea.

The mode of sending the message of condolence to the president of the United States regarding the Maine disaster was discussed by the Australian premiers now in Melbourne before it was dispatched. One or two of the prime ministers held that it should be sent through one of the governors and the secretary for the colonies, but Mr. Reid brushed such arguments aside. The people of the United States, he contended, were not "foreigners" in the sense that those of France or Russia were, but our kith and kin, so he decided to send the message direct to President McKinley.—Melbourne Herald.

## Appropriate.

"Oh, papa, Miss Higher met with an embarrassing accident last evening!"

"What was that?"

"She was singing 'The Cows Are In the Corn,' and her voice got husky."—Brooklyn Life.

What was formerly a quill pen factory at Paris is now devoted to the manufacture of quill toothpicks and turns out 20,000,000 yearly.

## WANTED.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 137 Jefferson street.

**A GENTS WANTED**—MURAT HALSTEAD'S Great War Book, "Our Country in War." All about Cuba, Spain, Maine Disaster, armies, navies and coast defences of United States, Spain and all nations. Over 500 pages, magnificently illustrated. One agent sold \$9 in one day; others making \$39 per day. Most liberal terms guaranteed, 20 days credit, prices low, freight paid. Handsome outfit free. Send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR downstairs work. Wages \$3 per week. Apply to Mrs. F. A. Sebring, Jefferson and Third streets.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK Must be experienced. Good wages paid. Inquire Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Thompson Place.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE END LOT CORNER of Forest and College streets. Water through house. For full particulars, address W. W. Bridge, 188 Third street.

FOR SALE—A 4-ROOMED HOUSE WITH lot 40x100, on Lincoln avenue. Price, \$2,350. Apply to J. P. Hanlon, 315 Lincoln avenue.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—I HAVE DESIRABLE DESK room for rent. For particulars, apply at NEWS REVIEW office.

FOR RENT—THE STORE ROOM CORNER Fourth and Market streets now occupied by E. Zink. Possession given April 1. Inquire of C. O. Thompson.

## LOST.

LOST—BANGLE, THREE SILVER FIVE CENT pieces and two three cent pieces. Finder please return to this office and be rewarded.

## BATH ROOMS.

Hot and cold water, with nicest appliances for comfort and luxury.

O. K. BARBER SHOP,

222 Washington street.

H. A. MOWS L.

LODGE RIDDLE

MOWLS & RIDDLE,

ATTORNEYS

AT LAW,

HUSTON BLOCK,

LISBON, OHIO

Dr. J. N. VODREY

DENTIST,

Room 4, Porter Building,

DIAMOND.

## CARPET WEAVING.

I weave carpets to order on short notice, and good work done. Come and see me, or drop me a postal and I will call. C. W. Aveman,

341 Walnut St., near Calcutta road.

Dr. Geo. D. Arnum,

Surgeon Dentist,

Specialties: Crown and Bridge Work,

Syndicate Bldg.,

Sixth St.

and Preservation of the Natural Teeth.

Don't Worry,

THE NEWS REVIEW.

will tell the news of the day. Get it.

# Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time.

Cleveland and Bellair.

Through Coaches on TRAINS 335, 339, 341, 359.

335 339 341 359

Westward.

AM PM PM AM

## To THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona-fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,  
Owner and Manager.

## TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or  $\frac{3}{4}$  in size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand and up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

A very pleasant reception was given last evening by the Elks.

Trades council will meet this evening. They have much business to transact.

Albert McIntyre, employed at the Thompson house, is ill at his home on Broadway.

A long distance telephone has been placed in the rooms of the Potters' club, in the Thompson building.

A German band arrived in the city this morning, coming from Rochester. They will stay in town two days.

Harrison Rinehart last night secured two large draft horses in Pittsburgh. They came down on the Kanawha.

Ross, Sprag & Co. have entered suit in the court of Squire Hill against W. R. Grafton for \$61.75. The case will be heard Friday.

Evangelist Harris and wife, who have been spending a few days in the city visiting friends, left this morning for Williamsport.

It is rumored that a well known young man who resides in Second street, will in the near future wed a popular West End young lady.

Rev. S. B. Salmon has been invited to address the Sunday school convention at Damascus, and has accepted. He will speak on Thursday afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Cavelins took place this morning from St. Aloysius church and was largely attended. Interment was made at the Catholic cemetery.

The Cleveland & Pittsburg force completed a siding in the West End yesterday, and placed in position the much talked of switch. It is of the latest design and has four openings.

The only household effects received at the freight depot today were those of M. M. Dunlop. The family moved here from Alliance. No moving came to the wharf yesterday or today.

A 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion McKinnon, East End, is very ill with typhoid fever. She has been ill for some weeks, and her recovery is thought to be doubtful.

F. W. McCain and family of Midway, W. Va., are the guests of W. T. McCain. The gentlemen served together in the same company during the Rebellion, and are ready to go again if needed.

Charles Jennings, operator at W. N. tower, near the Globe pottery, left this morning with his wife for Indianapolis. They were called there on account of the death of a brother of Mrs. Jennings.

Howard Swanson, of Pittsburgh, Will Crease, of Allegheny, and Miss Nellie Pentecost, of Pittsburg, were pleasantly entertained by Miss Jeannette Ashbaugh, of Lincoln avenue, last evening.

The new additions to the decorating departments of the Sebring pottery on Second street have been completed. The floor space of this department at the pottery makes it one of the largest in the city.

Work was commenced this morning whitewashing city jail. Chief Johnson is making the place as neat as such a room could be, and when it is thoroughly cleaned it will look much better than it does now.

The Queen City at the wharf boat yesterday unloaded about 200 bales of straw for the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery. This is the largest shipment of straw received here for several weeks.

One month from to-day ends the

scholars who will graduate this year are preparing their papers and scholars in other rooms are getting ready for their final examinations.

## A MOB LAW PASSED.

Relatives of Victims Can Get Damages From Counties.

## TO LIMIT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Measure Passed the State Senate Providing That Where Mercy Is Recommended In First Degree Murder Convictions, the Penalty Shall Be For Life.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—The senate has passed Mr. Finck's bill, allowing holders of a junior mortgage to enforce it without waiting for the older mortgage to expire.

Mr. Stewart's (Mahoning) bill, allowing families and relatives of persons killed or injured by mob violence damages against the county in which such violence occurred, passed the senate and is a law.

The limited capital punishment reform bill, the joint production of Senators Riley and Sullivan, was passed by the senate. It provides that when a jury finding a person guilty of murder in the first degree recommends mercy the penalty shall be life imprisonment instead of death.

The senate passed Mr. Long's bill, providing for the organization and admission of mutual companies to transact business of inland transportation insurance and to operate against loss by burglary or attempt thereof.

Other bills passed in the senate were:

Mr. Doty, requiring appellate courts to review all refusals of lower courts to grant trials.

Mr. Hazlett, providing for the state inspection of private banks.

Mr. Cline, providing that certificates of nominations in municipalities lying in more than one county shall be filed with the supervisor of the largest county.

Mr. Agler, to authorize township trustees to levy a tax for road improvements.

Only local bills passed in the house.

### Trying to Oust Officials.

FINDLAY, April 20.—Prosecuting Attorney Jordan has begun proceeding in quo warranto in the circuit court against Solomon Funk, William Parker and John Cook, to oust them from their offices as gas trustees of this city. It is charged that they have violated the law by contracting for and selling to the gas department materials in which they had a direct pecuniary interest. Parker is a member of a large firm, and Funk is a prominent manufacturer. It is claimed action is also to be brought against other boards and against former members.

### Thousands Saw Troops Leave.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Thousands upon thousands of deeply moved and keenly interested spectators witnessed the remarkable ovation given the Sixth United States infantry on its departure for Tampa. The streets were lined with school children with flags, and the entire line of march was marked by incessant cheering. The regiment, in full marching order, was escorted by the high school cadets, the chamber of commerce and others.

### Troops Leave Columbus.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—The Seventeenth United States infantry, Colonel Poland, commanding, left the barracks here, escorted by local national guard and soldiers of the war of '61. The line of march was gallantly decorated and thousands of people turned out to cheer the regiment. It goes to Tampa. They went by way of Cincinnati.

### Convention Took 1,477 Ballots.

PORTSMOUTH, April 20.—The Republicans of the Tenth Ohio district, on the fourteen hundred and seventy-seventh ballot, nominated S. J. Morgan of Jackson for congress, to succeed Congressman Fenton, who is serving his first term. The convention was in session a week.

### A Murderer Indicted.

WARREN, April 20.—Angelo Parelli, alias Will, the Italian who attempted to kill a whole family at Coalburg, wounding Joseph Ferando so severely that he died, was indicted for murder in the first degree by a special grand jury.

### State Guard Ordered Recruited.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—Governor Bushnell has ordered the Ohio national guard to be recruited to its maximum strength, 8,500.

### ABOUT 300 CONVERTED.

Wonderful Work Being Done by Moody and Chapman at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—Each succeeding meeting draws larger crowds to the Moody-Chapman revival. If enthusiasm grows proportionately during the remaining days of the campaign there will be no even standing room in the big exposition auditorium on the last night.

Almost 6,000 persons heard the two evangelists at last night's meeting, notwithstanding intermittent showers and threats of a downpour. About 300 professed conversion at the end of the meeting.

The facilities for inland transportation are so limited in Brazil that the inhabitants of the ports find it cheaper to import grain from North America than from their own farms.

The jellyfish has no teeth, but uses himself as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it.

## EXAMINED THE VESSEL.

Sigsbee and Others Looked Over the St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A naval board, composed of Captain Sigsbee, Lieutenant Commander Winslow and Naval Constructor Linnard, has been engaged in making a thorough examination of the American line steamship St. Paul, recently chartered by the government. The result of the examination and the recommendations made by the board will not be made public here, as the board will report directly to the navy department.

The members of the board examined the St. Paul very thoroughly and, it is said, found the vessel in excellent condition.

It is stated that the board has not decided whether to recommend that armor be placed on the St. Paul. This would delay the work on the vessel and it is expected that the board will recommend that the St. Paul go to sea as an unarmored cruiser.

### SEÑOR POLO LEAVES TODAY.

The Spanish Minister Going to Canada to Await Events.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish minister, informed his government of the nature of the congressional resolutions, and after getting a reply from Madrid announced his purpose to leave Washington today with all his legation for Canada, where he will remain for a time observing the progress of events in this country for the benefit of his government.

### Hired Webster For a Week.

Of course Webster was in demand by those who could afford to pay for his services. A sharp Nantucket man is said to have got the better of the great defender of the constitution in an amusing way, however. He had a small case which was to be tried at Nantucket one week in June, and he posted to Webster's office in great haste. It was a contest with a neighbor over a matter of considerable local interest, and his pride as a litigant was at stake. He told Webster the particulars and asked what he would charge to conduct the case.

"Why," said Webster, "you can't afford to hire me. I should have to stay down there, he whole week, and my fee would be more than the whole case is worth. I couldn't go down there for less than \$1,000. I could try every case on the docket as well as one, and it wouldn't cost any more, for one case would take my time for the entire week anyway."

"All right, Mr. Webster," quickly responded the Nantucketer. "Here's your \$1,000. You come down, and I'll fix it so you can try every case."

Webster was so amused over this proposition that he kept his word. He spent the entire week in Nantucket and appeared on one side or the other in every case that came up for hearing. The shrewd Nantucketer hired Daniel out to all his friends who were in litigation and received in return about \$1,500, so that he got Webster's services for nothing and made a good profit to boot.—Boston Herald.

### Abyssinia's Emperor.

The emperor of Abyssinia is about 6 feet in stature without shoes and is stoutly built. His skin is very dark, and he wears a short, curly beard and mustache. His face is heavy in cast, but is redeemed from positive plainness by an extremely pleasant expression and a pair of most intelligent eyes. His smile takes in a wider section of the circumference of his head than is common and displays a particularly fine set of teeth. He generally wears a large black Quaker hat over a white silk handkerchief tied around his head, and a black silk, gold embroidered cloak over a profusion of white linen underclothing.

### Smoking Car Wrecked.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 20.—At Central City a Chesapeake and Ohio local freight while making a flying switch caused three boxcars to crash into a northbound Ohio River passenger train, upsetting and badly wrecking the smoker. Conductor Wooster of Parkersburg and car inspector L. B. Mendenhall were painfully bruised.

### Crespo's Death Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The state department has received information from Minister Loomis at Caracas, Venezuela, that ex-President Crespo was killed while battling with insurgents.

### The Weather.

Fair and colder; fresh westerly winds.

### YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Boston..... 0 7 3 2 0 0 1 1 \*-14 18 2  
New York..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -2 4 3  
Batteries—Nichols, Lewis and Bergen; Denby, Gettig and Grady. Umpires—Snyder and Curry. Attendance, \$8,000.

Baltimore-Washington game postponed, wet grounds.

St. Louis-Chicago game postponed, wet grounds.

Cincinnati-Cleveland game postponed, wet grounds.

Philadelphia-Brooklyn game postponed, rain.

### League Standing.

| W               | L | Pc. | W    | L               | Pc. |   |      |
|-----------------|---|-----|------|-----------------|-----|---|------|
| Chicago.....    | 2 | 0   | 100  | Phila.....      | 1   | 1 | .500 |
| Baltimore.....  | 2 | 0   | 100  | New York.....   | 1   | 2 | .333 |
| St. Louis.....  | 3 | 1   | .450 | Cleveland.....  | 1   | 2 | .333 |
| Cincinnati..... | 2 | 1   | .667 | Louisville..... | 1   | 3 | .333 |
| Boston.....     | 2 | 1   | .667 | Wash.....       | 0   | 1 | .000 |
| Brooklyn.....   | 1 | 1   | .500 | St. Louis.....  | 0   | 2 | .000 |

Baltimore-Washington game postponed, wet grounds.

St. Louis-Chicago game postponed, wet grounds.

Cincinnati-Cleveland game postponed, wet grounds.

Philadelphia-Brooklyn game postponed, rain.

Games Scheduled For Today.

Boston at Baltimore, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, Chicago at Louisville, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at St. Louis and Brooklyn at Washington.

## A CHILD'S USE OF MONEY.

Various Answers Received From a Large Number of Public School Pupils.

Dr. George E. Dawson of the Bible Normal college has classified answers received from 1,307 pupils of the public schools of this city, given in response to the question, "If you had \$5, all your own, what would you do with it?"

Of those who passed in answers 669 were boys and 638 were girls, their ages ranging from 5 to 16. The answers are grouped under nine general heads: 44 per cent would deposit the money in a bank, 13.8 per cent would buy clothing, 2.2 per cent would buy something to eat, 15.3 per cent would buy toys and other means of amusement, 2.1 per cent would buy jewelry and finery, nine-tenths of 1 per cent would buy firearms, 1.7 per cent would spend for travel, 14 per cent would spend for others and 6 per cent would buy books, etc.

It is interesting to note the large per cent who express a disposition to save. Dr. Dawson attributes this largely to the suggestability of the children. The results in this respect resemble those obtained in other fields of experiment.

While the children do not realize the full significance of saving, the idea has been engrained upon their minds and is bound to have its influence. The fact that this idea of saving has been thus forcibly impressed on the minds of so many is very significant and gives us a hint of the immense influence of public instruction.

In noting the per cent of those who would buy clothing it should be remembered that many of the children were in urgent need of something better to wear. Those who voted for something to eat were mostly under 7 years of age.

In the class who would prefer amusements the girls usually expressed a wish for dolls and doll carriages while the boys mostly desired pigeons, rabbits or other pets. In regard to travel, the figures show that as children grow older the desire to go out into the world increases rapidly, reaching its height at about the beginning of adolescence. The desire shown by the boys for firearms is an expression of the hunting instinct that awakens when they are 10 or 12. At that age boys like to get hold of books of hunting and adventure. The tendency to buy books increases steadily as the children grow older. This class numbers about twice as many girls as boys. The class which manifests a feeling of altruism also numbers more girls than boys, showing that the greater generosity of women is strikingly manifest even at an early age.—Springfield Republican.

### An Important Coachman.

A large part of the charm of the altogether charming city of Washington is found among the blacks. The drivers, for example, of the various dilapidated vehicles, which are by courtesy called carriages, are thoroughly amusing. One who drove a large, lank animal built on the lines of a wooden horse and with little more spirit in him sat on the box of a four wheeler that would have disgraced the stables of a country inn. The flourish and elegance of that coachman, however, were as fine as if he wore the liveries of the president and held the ribbons over the most prancing steeds. He kept his eyes inflexibly fixed upon the ears of his horse and drew up at a destination with the air of reining in a mettlesome charger. When his carriage was emptied, he passed on with a flourish and sweep, headed around and at once put his entire outfit at sharp attention. The ceremony of approaching the curb, on seeing his fare reappear, was equally imposing. His green driver's coat was ragged and shabby, his hat was slightly battered and knew no shine, his whip was as destitute of springs as were the seats of his brougham, and the rough coat of his steed was all that saved the animal from gaunt emaciation, yet over the whole establishment that inimitable darky contrived to throw an air of elegance that was as serious as laughable.—New York Post.

### Some Hair Cuts.

"There are lots of men," says a Philadelphia barber, "who are very particular about hair cuts, but wouldn't have a word to say if they didn't have to pass inspection before their wives when they go home. I know one woman who goes far as to accompany her husband to the barber shop. There's

## To THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,  
Owner and Manager.

## TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or 6½ in size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand and up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

A very pleasant reception was given last evening by the Elks.

Trades council will meet this evening. They have much business to transact.

Albert McIntyre, employed at the Thompson house, is ill at his home on Broadway.

A long distance telephone has been placed in the rooms of the Potters' club, in the Thompson building.

A German band arrived in the city this morning, coming from Rochester. They will stay in town two days.

Harrison Rinehart last night secured two large draft horses in Pittsburg. They came down on the Kanawha.

Ross, Sprag & Co. have entered suit in the court of Squire Hill against W. R. Grafton for \$61.75. The case will be heard Friday.

Evangelist Harris and wife, who have been spending a few days in the city visiting friends, left this morning for Williamsport.

It is rumored that a well known young man who resides in Second street, will in the near future wed a popular West End young lady.

Rev. S. B. Salmon has been invited to address the Sunday school convention at Damascus, and has accepted. He will speak on Thursday afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Cavelius took place this morning from St. Aloysius church and was largely attended. Interment was made at the Catholic cemetery.

The Cleveland & Pittsburg force completed a siding in the West End yesterday, and placed in position the much talked of switch. It is of the latest design and has four openings.

The only household effects received at the freight depot today were those of M. M. Dunlop. The family moved here from Alliance. No moving came to the wharf yesterday or today.

A 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion McKinnon, East End, is very ill with typhoid fever. She has been ill for some weeks, and her recovery is thought to be doubtful.

F. W. McCain and family of Midway, W. Va., are the guests of W. T. McCain. The gentlemen served together in the same company during the Rebellion, and are ready to go again if needed.

Charles Jennings, operator at W. N. tower, near the Globe pottery, left this morning with his wife for Indianapolis. They were called there on account of the death of a brother of Mrs. Jennings.

Howard Snaman, of Pittsburg, Will Crease, of Allegheny, and Miss Nellie Pentecost, of Pittsburg, were pleasantly entertained by Miss Jeannette Ashbaugh, of Lincoln avenue, last evening.

The new additions to the decorating departments of the Sebring pottery on Second street have been completed. The floor space of this department at the pottery makes it one of the largest in the city.

Work was commenced this morning whitewashing city jail. Chief Johnson is making the place as neat as such a room could be, and when it is thoroughly cleaned it will look much better than it does now.

The Queen City at the wharf boat yesterday unloaded about 200 bales of straw for the Knowles, Tayler & Knowles pottery. This is the largest shipment of straw received here for several weeks.

One month from to-day ends the

scholars who will graduate this year are preparing their papers and scholars in other rooms are getting ready for their final examinations.

## A MOB LAW PASSED.

Relatives of Victims Can Get Damages From Counties.

## TO LIMIT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Measure Passed the State Senate Providing That Where Mercy Is Recommended In First Degree Murder Convictions, the Penalty Shall Be For Life.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—The senate has passed Mr. Finck's bill, allowing holders of a junior mortgage to enforce it without waiting for the older mortgage to expire.

Mr. Stewart's (Mahoning) bill, allowing families and relatives of persons killed or injured by mob violence damages against the county in which such violence occurred, passed the senate and is a law.

The limited capital punishment reform bill, the joint production of Senators Riley and Sullivan, was passed by the senate. It provides that when a jury finding a person guilty of murder in the first degree recommends mercy the penalty shall be life imprisonment instead of death.

The senate passed Mr. Long's bill, providing for the organization and admission of mutual companies to transact business of inland transportation insurance and to operate against loss by burglary or attempt therat.

Other bills passed in the senate were: Mr. Doty, requiring appellate courts to review all refusals of lower courts to grant trials.

Mr. Hazlett, providing for the state inspection of private banks.

Mr. Cline, providing that certificates of nominations in municipalities lying in more than one county shall be filed with the supervisor of the largest county.

Mr. Agler, to authorize township trustees to levy a tax for road improvements.

Only local bills passed in the house.

### TRYING TO OUST OFFICIALS.

FINDLAY, April 20.—Prosecuting Attorney Jordan has begun proceeding in quo warranto in the circuit court against Solomon Funk, William Parker and John Cook, to oust them from their offices as gas trustees of this city. It is charged that they have violated the law by contracting for and selling to the gas department materials in which they had a direct pecuniary interest. Parker is a member of a large firm, and Funk is a prominent manufacturer. It is claimed action is also to be brought against other boards and against former members.

### Thousands Saw Troops Leave.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Thousands upon thousands of deeply moved and keenly interested spectators witnessed the remarkable ovation given the Sixth United States infantry on its departure for Tampa. The streets were lined with school children with flags, and the entire line of march was marked by incessant cheering. The regiment, in full marching order, was escorted by the high school cadets, the chamber of commerce and others.

### TROOPS LEAVE COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—The Seventeenth United States infantry, Colonel Poland, commanding, left the barracks here, escorted by local national guard and soldiers of the war of '61. The line of march was gaily decorated and thousands of people turned out to cheer the regiment. It goes to Tampa. They went by way of Cincinnati.

### CONVENTION TOOK 1,477 BALLOTS.

PORSCMOUTH, April 20.—The Republicans of the Tenth Ohio district, on the fourteen hundred and seventy-seventh ballot, nominated S. J. Morgan of Jackson for congress, to succeed Congressman Fenton, who is serving his first term. The convention was in session a week.

### A MURDERER INDICTED.

WARREN, April 20.—Angelo Parelli, alias Will, the Italian who attempted to kill a whole family at Coalburg, wounding Joseph Ferando so severely that he died, was indicted for murder in the first degree by a special grand jury.

### STATE GUARD ORDERED RECRUITED.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—Governor Bushnell has ordered the Ohio national guard to be recruited to its maximum strength, 8,500.

### ABOUT 300 CONVERTED.

WONDERFUL WORK BEING DONE BY MOODY AND CHAPMAN AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—Each succeeding meeting draws larger crowds to the Moody-Chapman revival. If enthusiasm grows proportionately during the remaining days of the campaign there will be not even standing room in the big exposition auditorium on the last night.

Almost 6,000 persons heard the two evangelists at last night's meeting, notwithstanding intermittent showers and threats of a downpour. About 300 professed conversion at the end of the meeting.

The facilities for inland transportation are so limited in Brazil that the inhabitants of the ports find it cheaper to import grain from North America than from their own farms.

The jellyfish has no teeth, but uses himself as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it.

## EXAMINED THE VESSEL.

Sigsbee and Others Looked Over the St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A naval board, composed of Captain Sigsbee, Lieutenant Commander Winslow and Naval Constructor Linnard, has been engaged in making a thorough examination of the American line steamship St. Paul, recently chartered by the government. The result of the examination and the recommendations made by the board will not be made public here, as the board will report directly to the navy department.

The members of the board examined the St. Paul very thoroughly and, it is said, found the vessel in excellent condition.

It is stated that the board has not decided whether to recommend that armor be placed on the St. Paul. This would delay the work on the vessel and it is expected that the board will recommend that the St. Paul go to sea as an unarmored cruiser.

### SEÑOR POLO LEAVES TODAY.

The Spanish Minister Going to Canada to Await Events.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish minister, informed his government of the nature of the congressional resolutions, and after getting a reply from Madrid announced his purpose to leave Washington today with all his legation for Canada, where he will remain for a time observing the progress of events in this country for the benefit of his government.

### Hired Webster For a Week.

Of course Webster was in demand by those who could afford to pay for his services. A sharp Nantucket man is said to have got the better of the great defender of the constitution in an amusing way, however. He had a small case which was to be tried at Nantucket one week in June, and he posted to Webster's office in great haste. It was a contest with a neighbor over a matter of considerable local interest, and his pride as a litigant was at stake. He told Webster the particulars and asked what he would charge to conduct the case.

"Why," said Webster, "you can't afford to hire me. I should have to stay down there, he whole week, and my fee would be more than the whole case is worth. I couldn't go down there for less than \$1,000. I could try every case on the docket as well as one, and it wouldn't cost any more, for one case would take my time for the entire week anyway."

"All right, Mr. Webster," quickly responded the Nantucketer. "Here's your \$1,000. You come down, and I'll fix it so you can try every case."

Webster was so amused over this proposition that he kept his word. He spent the entire week in Nantucket and appeared on one side or the other in every case that came up for hearing. The shrewd Nantucketer hired Daniel out to all his friends who were in litigation and received in return about \$1,500, so that he got Webster's services for nothing and made a good profit to boot.—Boston Herald.

### ABYSSINIA'S EMPEROR.

The emperor of Abyssinia is about 6 feet in stature without shoes and is stoutly built. His skin is very dark, and he wears a short, curly beard and mustache. His face is heavy in cast, but is redeemed from positive plainness by an extremely pleasant expression and a pair of most intelligent eyes. His smile takes in a wider section of the circumference of his head than is common and displays a particularly fine set of teeth. He generally wears a large black Quaker hat over a white silk handkerchief tied around his head, and a black silk, gold embroidered cloak over a profusion of white linen underclothing.

### SMOKING CAR WRECKED.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 20.—At Central City a Chesapeake and Ohio local freight while making a flying switch caused three boxcars to crash into a northbound Ohio River passenger train, upsetting and badly wrecking the smoker. Conductor Wooster of Parkersburg and car inspector L. B. Mendenhall were painfully bruised.

### CRESPO'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The state department has received information from Minister Loomis at Caracas, Venezuela, that ex-President Crespo was killed while battling with insurgents.

### THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder; fresh westerly winds.

### YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Boston.....0 7 3 2 0 0 1 1 \*—14 18 2  
New York.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 3  
Batteries—Nichols, Lewis and Bergen; Donohue, Gettig and Grady. Umpires—Snyder and Curry. Attendance, 8,000.

Baltimore-Washington game postponed, wet grounds.

St. Louis-Chicago game postponed, wet grounds.

Cincinnati-Cleveland game postponed, wet grounds.

Philadelphia-Brooklyn game postponed, rain.

### League Standing.

| W L P C                 | W L P C                |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Chicago.... 2 0 1000    | Phil... 1 1 .500       |
| Baltimore.... 2 0 1000  | New York... 1 2 .333   |
| Pittsburg.... 3 1 .667  | Cleveland... 1 2 .333  |
| Cincinnati.... 2 1 .667 | Louisville... 1 3 .250 |
| Boston.... 2 1 .667     | Wash... 0 1 .000       |
| Brooklyn.... 1 1 .500   | St. Louis... 0 2 .000  |

### GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TODAY.

Boston at Baltimore, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, Chicago at Louisville, New York at Philadelphia, Cleveland at St. Louis and Brooklyn at Washington.

## A CHILD'S USE OF MONEY.

Various Answers Received From a Large Number of Public School Pupils.

Dr. George E. Dawson of the Bible Normal college has classified answers received from 1,307 pupils of the public schools of this city, given in response to the question, "If you had \$5, all your own, what would you do with it?"

Of those who passed in answers 669 were boys and 638 were girls, their ages ranging from 5 to 16. The answers are grouped under nine general heads: 44 per cent would deposit the money in a bank, 13.8 per cent would buy clothing, 3.2 per cent would buy something to eat, 15.3 per cent would buy toys and other means of amusement, 2.1 per cent would buy jewelry and finery, nine-tenths of 1 per cent would buy firearms, 1.7 per cent would spend for travel, 14 per cent would spend for others and 6 per cent would buy books, etc.

It is interesting to note the large per cent who express a disposition to save. Dr. Dawson attributes this largely to the suggestability of the children. The results in this respect resemble those obtained in other fields of experiment.

While the children do not realize the full significance of saving, the idea has been engrained upon their minds and is bound to have its influence. The fact that this idea of saving has been thus forcibly impressed on the minds of so many is very significant and gives us a hint of the immense influence of public instruction.

In noting the per cent of those who would buy clothing it should be remembered that many of the children were in urgent need of something better to wear. Those who voted for something to eat were mostly under 7 years of age. In the class who would prefer amusements the girls usually expressed a wish for dolls and doll carriages while the boys mostly desired pigeons, rabbits or other pets. In regard to travel, the figures show that as children grow older the desire to go out into the world increases rapidly, reaching its height at about the beginning of adolescence. The desire shown by the boys for firearms is an expression of the hunting instinct that awakens when they are 10 or 12. At that age boys like to get hold of books of hunting and adventure. The tendency to buy books increases steadily as the children grow older. This class numbers about twice as many girls as boys. The class which manifests a feeling of altruism also numbers more girls than boys, showing that the greater generosity of women is strikingly manifest even at an early age.—Springfield Republican.

### AN IMPORTANT COACHMAN.

A large part of the charm of the altogether charming city of Washington is found among the blacks. The drivers, for example, of the various dilapidated vehicles, which are by courtesy called carriages, are thoroughly amusing. One who drove a large, lank animal built on the lines of a wooden horse and with little more spirit in him sat on the box of a four wheeler that would have disgraced the stables of a country inn. The flourish and elegance of that coachman, however, were as fine as if he wore the liveries of the president and held the ribbons over the most prancing steeds. He kept his eyes inflexibly fixed upon the ears of his horse and drew up at a destination with the air of reigning in a mettlesome charger. When his carriage was emptied, he passed on with a flourish and sweep, headed around and at once put his entire outfit at sharp attention. The ceremony of approaching the curb, on seeing his fare reappear, was equally imposing. His green driver's coat was ragged and shabby, his hat was slightly battered and knew no shine, his whip was as destitute of springs as were the seats of his brougham, and the rough coat of his steed was all that saved the animal from gaunt emaciation, yet over the whole establishment that imitable darky contrived to throw an air of elegance that was as serious as laughable.—New York Post.

### SOME HAIR CUTS.

"There are lots of men," says a Philadelphia barber, "who are very particular about hair cuts, but wouldn't have a word to say if they didn't have to pass inspection before their wives when they go home. I know one woman who goes so far as to accompany her husband to the barber shop. There's a regular customer of mine who is always attended by his wife when he gets his hair cut, and she stands right back of me while I work. Every few minutes I stop, and she looks over his head and makes suggestions about 'little more off here,' 'don't shave his neck' and a lot of such comments. The waiting customers enjoy it pretty well, but I'll bet you he will want a divorce in a year, if he hasn't asked for it already."—Exchange.

### JOHN ALLEN'S TEETOTALISM.

Private John Allen of Mississippi, who is now serving his seventh term in the national house of representatives, gives the characteristic reason why he never touches liquor: "Of course if I drank it at all I should have to indulge while stumping my district. Now, you just think what would happen to me if while on a stumping tour I should take a few drams and then attempt to say, 'Fellow citizens of Itawamba, or Okfobha, or Tishomingo county.' My finish could be easily imagined."—Washington Post.